# The Literary Digest

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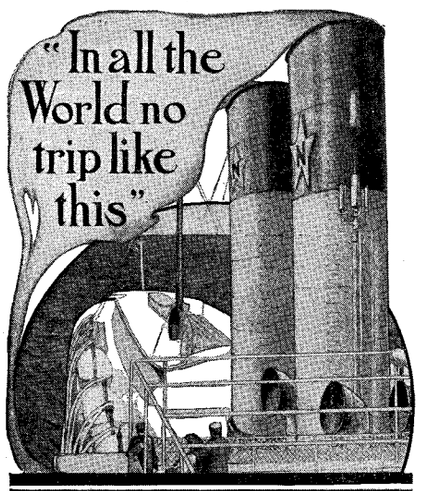


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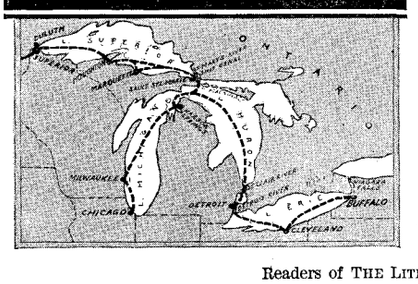


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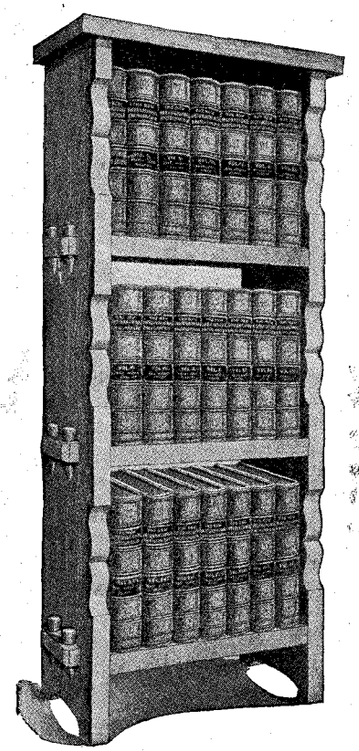

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# THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., NO. 24 NEW YORK, JUNE 16, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 843

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE PACKERS' REPLY.

IN the flood of editorial comment upon the conditions in the Chicago packing-houses as set forth in the Neill-Reynolds report a number of articles are devoted to an analysis of the beef-packers' reply to that document. Many papers make light of the reply and mercilessly dissect it. But some, on the other hand, take up the various points made by the packers, and, without proclaiming those points as palpable hits, they yet present them squarely in the interests of fair play. The cry of the packers, under the President's prodding, is: "Our packing-houses are kept clean. Our methods of manufacture are sanitary. Our products are wholesome. On all of these points we have over and over again satisfied doctors, chemists, sanitarians, and official investigators from practically every civilized nation on earth, and in doing so we have made a world-wide market for American live stock." They have, they assert, moreover, "steadily and persistently endeavored to improve" their methods, and for that reason they feel they have a right "to protest against hasty and empirical judgments that serve only to put weapons into the hands of foreign competitors of the American live-stock and meat-producing industry." They go on:

"The testimony of results is all in our favor. Chicago packing-house products have won their way by merit in every quarter of the earth. Gen. Lord Wolseley, when commander-in-chief of the army of Great Britain, declared that Chicago canned meats were the backbone of the Sudan campaign. The Boer war and the campaign of the allied governments in China were fought on Chicago canned meats. Before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war our packing-houses, our methods, and our products were personally inspected by representatives of the Japanese Government. As a result of their inspection—and they may be presumed to have known their business, since their army organization made the best record ever known in feeding and preserving the health of troops in the field—we sold and delivered to the Japanese army hundreds of thousands of cases of canned meats from our regular stock.

"Our own army and navy have been regular customers of Chicago packing-houses for thirty years without a word of complaint, except on one occasion. At the close of the Spanish-American war the wholesomeness of these products was questioned by certain army officers in an attack similar to the one now made upon us."

The signatures attached to these remarks are those of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., G. H. Hammond Company, Omaha Packing Company, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Anglo-American Provision Company, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. "The reply," says the New York *Sun*, "of the eight largest packers in Chicago to the Neill-Reynolds report joins issue squarely with its most material conclusions. Let the truth be told, by all means, for the general good, which includes the welfare of the cattle and meat industries as well as the interests of consumers." In the opinion of the New York *Herald*, "the packers may fairly complain that they have not been given a 'square deal.'" The New York *Evening Post* asserts that the Beef Trust "has no friends" and that "we do not know that it deserves any." But, it adds, "the fact, however, that the packers are so justly held in disrepute should not be used as a warrant for doing them injustice." *The Post* advocates local instead of Federal inspection. Some of the packers, in the East, moreover, are devoting much advertising space in the form of open letters to the President and the nation protesting against the indefiniteness of the Neill-Reynolds report, which failed to name any particular packers and therefore cast a stigma on all. Says one Jersey City firm:

"We regret that if you feel confident the report of your commissioners is true, you did not make the investigation more thorough, so that the American public and the world at large might know that there are packers and packers and that if some are unworthy of public confidence, there are others whose methods are above board and whose goods are of such high quality as to be a credit to the American nation."

UPTON SINCLAIR.

He begged the President to act in the beef scandals, because, said he, "I cannot write another 'Jungle.'"

Nevertheless many newspapers feel bound to declare that virtually all of Upton Sinclair's charges have been sustained by the report and that the packers' reply has failed to reply. "In general terms," says the New York *Tribune*, "they declare their products wholesome, but they do not deny specifically the existence of conditions the mere recounting of which revolts every consumer of meat and almost persuades thousands to become vegetarians." They make no denial, puts in the Brooklyn *Times*, "of the statement that their buildings are mainly composed, floor, walls, and

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ceilings, of wood, which can not be flushed with water for cleansing purposes, even if a plentiful water supply were available for the purpose, which it is not, and they make no promise of amendment in these particulars." If the packers favor inspection, asks the Minneapolis *Journal*, "why do they not go to Washington and demand inspection instead of flooding Washington with telegrams against inspection?"

MOSES, "THE GREAT LAWGIVER," IN ACTION.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

J. Ogden Armour, in a recent book entitled "The Packers, the Private Car Lines, and the People," maintains that meats in the packing-houses are handled "as carefully and circumspectly in the large packing-house as they are in the average kitchen." But the New York *Times*, harking back to the packers' reply, says, "the defense is not only futile but obviously in bad faith." In its opinion, "facts involving the health and even the life of hundreds of thousands of human beings can not be disposed of in this manner." It adds:

WELL BRANDED! THE BEEF TRUST!
—Thorndike in the Philadelphia *Press*.

"It would have been far wiser and more decent for these packers either to confess their guilt in the past, or ignore it, and to proceed immediately to tear down every one of their disgusting structures and build new ones of the best type, with the best fittings, adopt the best methods of securing cleanliness, and thus slowly and gradually to overcome the awful repugnance to buying their products to which the publication of the facts has given rise. How much that would cost them we can not say, but it would be very much cheaper in the long run than to confirm and stimulate that repugnance by their impudent denial of known truths. The longer they defer this policy, the more difficult and costly it will be, the more nearly impossible to carry out."

## SPEAKER CANNON'S CONTENTMENT WITH PRESENT FOODS.

THE tone of considerable newspaper criticism of Speaker Cannon that is being heard just now is to the effect that, as Cæsar had his Brutus and Charles his Cromwell, the Speaker would do well to reform his autocratic methods. Many are the sins for which the Speaker is being judged. He is charged with the murder of bills that the people simply will not see murdered without a protest. Leaving the Statehood bill and various labor measures aside now, the most important of the bills for whose passage there is popular demand are the Pure Food bill and the Beveridge amendment providing for adequate meat inspection. For some reason the Speaker seems to be opposed to the Pure Food bill, so that the lobby kept in Washington by whisky-dealers and patent-medicine makers need have no fear—in the words of the New York *Times's* (Dem.) Washington correspondent, "there has been nothing for them to worry about." The bill is buried in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and only the Speaker can resuscitate it. As *The Times's* correspondent says:

"Members of the committee have appealed to Colonel Hepburn, the chairman, to get it out. There is absolutely nothing in the way of it. The colonel promises, and occasionally makes a perfunctory effort to get it before the House. It always fails. The Speaker is resolved that the Pure Food bill shall not become a law. If the bill ever got before the House and the Speaker kept hands off it would be passed in a jiffy, for the House wants to enact it. Efforts have been made for years to get a pure food bill passed, but they always fail."

Editorially that paper comments, not without bitterness:

"The Speaker seems to have sent the Pure Food bill to its death. Why is it that Mr. Cannon is so opposed to legislation intended to protect the people from being cheated and poisoned? We presume his constituents will take occasion to interrogate him upon this subject during the Congressional campaign."

President Roosevelt and the entire nation now demand the passage of a proper meat inspection law. But the Speaker, who comes from Danville, Ill., sees fit to oppose it. In the words of *The Times*, "Speaker Cannon, Mr. Lorimer, and Mr. Wadsworth will continue their opposition to the bill only at considerable peril to their political futures." And the New York *American* (Dem.) comments:

"Cannon is a strong man, a cynical man, a fearless and a selfish man. But what he has done to destroy truly representative government at Washington is only the natural outcome of the rules under which the House works. A Democrat of equal ability and equal cold contempt for legislative ideals would doubtless do the same.

"Whatever the professed politics of the Speaker, the rules have reduced the House to impotence. If he happens, because of the interests of his district—we will not say for other reasons—to be friendly to a Beef Trust, or to a Railway Ring, or to a Lumber Trust, or opposed to a Pure Food bill or a Free Ship bill, the House may make such speeches as he sees fit to permit, but the ultimate legislation will be as he dictates. That makes it very easy for the 'interests.'

"Is this what we call representative government—or autocracy?"

According to many Washington correspondents the Republican

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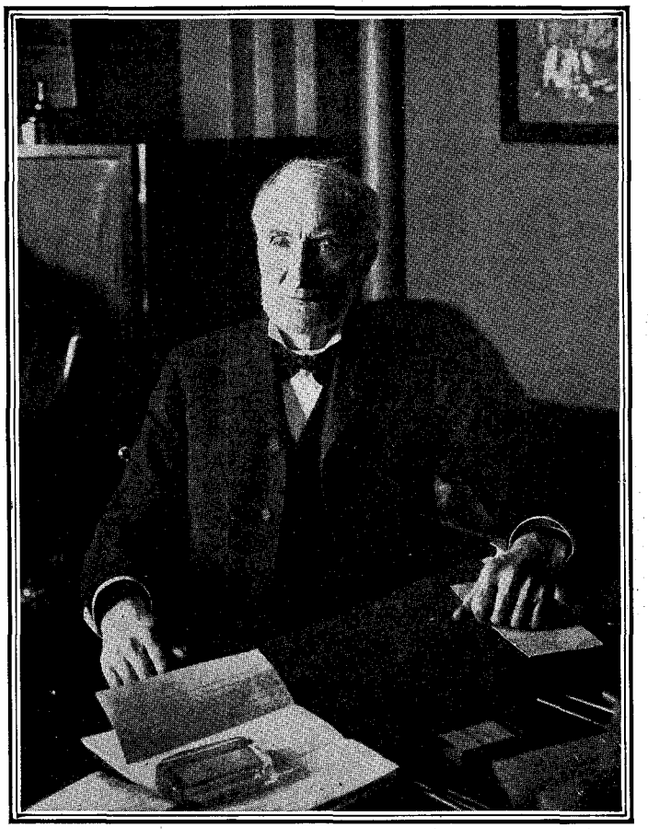
Representatives of doubtful districts are filled with fear at having to face their constituents and to explain the absence of legislation demanded by the people, particularly legislation concerning pure food. As the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.) observes:

"Some weeks ago the Senate passed the Pure Food bill after fifteen years of more or less earnest consideration. It has been in committee of the House since, and has been amended, some say 'butchered,' there. It can not get before the House without the consent of the Speaker, who has, up to date, failed to bring in a rule for its consideration. He controls the fate of this bill absolutely and is responsible for it.

"The Senate has passed the Beveridge Meat Inspection bill. The Speaker is halting between two opinions as to whether he will let it pass the House. He is said to have some constitutional objections to a bill which compels the packers to let their meat be inspected and lays the cost of the inspection upon them. It seems to be 'constitutional' to levy a tariff upon cattle or meat coming into the country, but there are grave doubts about the right of the Government to protect the people against unfit meats.

"The people have borne Speaker Cannon's standpattism on the tariff with patience because they felt that, while it was necessary that the tariff should be revised, there were some other things which must be done first. But to have the Speaker turn standpatter upon the meat situation is laying on the last straw. This is something which can not be postponed to next year, nor next session. It is a matter of life and death, not of profit or loss on imported goods."



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SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON.
"He is the key to the situation."

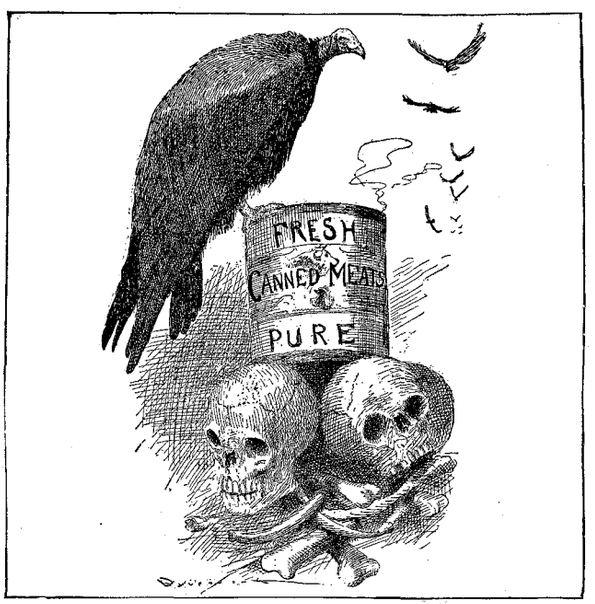
The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) thinks it most amazing to see "the people's Representatives standing out against the interests of the people, and striking hands with those who wish to continue to prey upon the people." So *The News* makes this suggestion:

"We do not think the Speaker would dare stand out against public sentiment if it were concentrated on him. So we suggest that it would be better for our readers to write directly to him rather than to their Congressmen. He is the key to the situation. We can get a pure-food bill with his consent, which is the only thing that stands in the way of our getting it. With his opposition or indifference removed the victory would be assured. We trust that the people will go promptly to work on the Speaker. It will not be difficult to convince even the doubters that the people are interested in the fate of the Pure Food bill, that there is a 'popular demand' for the enactment of the measure."

Elsewhere *The News* observes:

"But what an instructive contrast there is between the history of the Pure Food bill and that of the Statehood bill! We have little doubt that the scheme was to defeat the former quietly or to let it die unnoticed, or to ruin it by amendments. We fear even yet that it is doomed to die in conference.

"*The News* has, so far, nothing to correct. In spite of Mr. Overstreet's kindly assurances, it will be hard to convince the country that the Speaker has had genuine interest in the Pure Food bill. If he had tried he could have got the bill through even more easily than he did the Statehood bill. The simple fact is that he did not try."




NONE BUT THE BRAVE DESERVE THE FARE.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

WHEN IT COMES TO A PINCH, THE HOUSE CAN DO A TURN FOR PRIVATE INTERESTS AGAINST THE PUBLIC.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

A LIFE-AND-DEATH MATTER.

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## THE REPUBLICAN REVOLT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WHOEVER wins in Pennsylvania next fall, it would seem, virtue will triumph. The platform adopted by the "machine" or regular Republicans, who have been so often and so roundly rated for political wickednesses, actually "out-reforms the most ardent reformers" and "goes to the root of every evil." So says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* itself, which is regarded as the machine organ. And the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, a reform Republican paper, which distrusts every act of the machine, declares that "never in the history of our State campaigns have the various factions . . . raised their standards of character so high." This pleasing prospect is thought by some papers to be due to the fact that an independent Republican organization is threatening the machine's supremacy. The "Lincoln party," an outgrowth of the reform movement which broke the rule of the machine in Philadelphia, is in the field with a ticket that may upset previous calculations and dominations. The charge has long been made that the Pennsylvania Railroad controls the regular Republican organization, yet this year the regular Republican platform lays down declarations that are the very reverse of subservient to the railroads. As the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) says in summary:

"There is no mincing matters in dealing with the corporations which have been suspected of an alliance with the machine. The platform-makers insist that trolley companies be given the privilege of carrying freight; that discrimination and rebating and all unlawful and improper practises by common carriers cease; that the coal-railroad trust be not permitted to conduct the coal business as miners; that the steam roads grant a two-cent fare and require no extra deposit on mileage books, and that an aggressive State railroad commission, with broad powers, be created for the purpose of protecting the people in all their rights and privileges.

"The platform goes further in its stern hostility to all sorts of trusts, combinations, and oppressors in general. The organization cohorts, in convention assembled and in virtuous frame of mind, approve the Federal Railway Rate bill, Federal meat inspection, demand governmental supervision and regulation of corporations, insist on corporation publicity, the extinguishment of dormant and unused franchises, and finally declare, in a way which must have caused the delegates who remembered the ring's midnight franchises to gasp, that franchises for public utilities should be strictly limited."

This excellent platform "is a solemn and elaborate fraud," says *The Ledger*, which is supporting the Lincoln ticket; and the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) remarks that "in view of the long history of machine delinquencies and corruptions," any voter who should "put the least confidence" in this platform "would be reduced to the milkiness of infantile credulity." *The Inquirer*, however, calls it "a magnificent platform," and declares that "there is no longer the slightest excuse for any Independent Republican to remain out of the fold."

A view of the situation by a Republican paper outside the State may be seen in the following comment by the Washington *Star*:

"Since 1904 there has been an awakening in Pennsylvania which has shaken the commonwealth. In Philadelphia, in Pittsburg, and elsewhere ring rule has been exposed in a way which has caused even the people accustomed to ring rule to wonder and to draw back. Graft seemed to lead everywhere. The pickings of bosses, big and little, broke the record. And so there was another revolt, with the result that the Republican majority of half a million in 1904 disappeared last year, and a Democratic majority of many thousands took its place. The overturn all but paralyzed the men responsible for it.

"To-day the Republicans of Pennsylvania are trying to get together. They must do so in order to win. Two State tickets have been nominated by them, and a divided vote means of course defeat at the polls. The question therefore is, will the reform Republicans accept in the place of their own the ticket named at Harrisburg yesterday, and, if so, can that ticket win as against a strong ticket named by the Democrats? The Harrisburg platform is an excellent document, and shows how very potent the cry of reform is at this time. When the men educated by Mr. Quay, and, like him, long indifferent to public sentiment, feel constrained to appeal for votes in such terms, we undoubtedly have assurance that things are looking up in this country."

## THE OREGON ELECTION.

THE first gun of the fall campaign, as the election in Oregon seems to be regarded, did no particularly decisive damage one way or the other, the press believe. They agree, of course, that the conditions in Oregon at this election were somewhat peculiar. "The reelection of Governor Chamberlain, Democrat," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "may be eliminated from the question of what has happened in Oregon." But the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) attributes his success to the fact that he made his canvass as a "Roosevelt Democrat." Jonathan Bourne, Jr., the Republican candidate for the place of the late Senator Mitchell, defeated John M. Gearin, the Democratic candidate, and two Republican Congressmen were elected. The Senatorial nominees were voted for directly by the people, and it was agreed that the Legislature would elect the people's choice. However, this novelty of the popular election of a Senator aside, the result, in the opinion of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) and many other papers, is "mixed." In the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, the Senatorial contest is the one by which "to measure the strength of the two parties on national issues." *The Republican* goes on:

"It was superior as a test of the electorate to the Governorship contest, which involved State issues, or to the contests in the two Congressional districts because there the State's electorate was territorially divided. It is interesting to note that the Republican candidate for Senator has won by a plurality reported to be about 5,000, and this must be conceded to be a very small lead in the vote of the whole commonwealth. For Mr. McKinley carried the State in 1900 by 13,000, and Mr. Roosevelt in 1904 by 43,000. If Mr. Roosevelt, on Monday, was the paramount national issue, even as he was in the Presidential election of 1904, the indorsement of him is nothing to boast of. If Mr. Bourne was understood to be the President by proxy, appealing to the voters of Oregon, then the Roosevelt plurality must be said to have declined from 43,000 to about 5,000 in two years.

"Such a conclusion may be unwarranted, but one is bound to consider it in view of the style of campaign made by the Oregon Republicans this year. They asked simply that the people should 'stand by the President': they made Mr. Roosevelt the supreme issue. The answer, in the one contest in which the entire State could express itself on purely national affairs, was a Republican plurality only one-eighth as large as the Roosevelt plurality of 1904. It would be grossly unfair, however, to ignore the injurious effect of the land frauds upon the Republican candidates, and it is open to any one to believe that only the President's popularity saved the entire Republican ticket from an unmitigated disaster. It is impossible to say with certainty that such was the case, for the action of the Republican Administration in prosecuting the malefactors was supposed to be a political offset."

The prosecution of Senator Mitchell, and Hermann and Williamson, the two Representatives, thinks the Savannah *News* (Dem.), "presumably influenced in a greater or less degree the election." But the New York *Tribune* believes party lines in Oregon have not been greatly disturbed, and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.) thinks the election was a sufficiently strong indorsement of the Roosevelt Administration to "furnish matter for careful consideration by those statesmen at Washington and their corporate backers who seem to think the President can be discredited with the people by their traps and jokers." Even the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) concludes that the election was a Republican defeat, but a Roosevelt victory."

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## THE "PEERLESS LEADER" AGAIN.

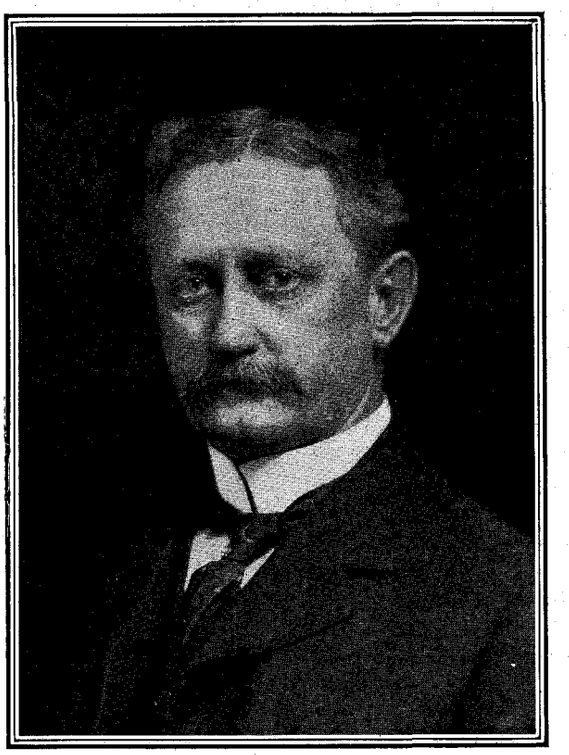
TWO years ago, when Mr. Bryan was returning from Europe, "there was no delegation," as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) puts it, "of leading lights from the Democratic Club to meet him at the pier. His counsel on things political was not solicited." Judge Parker was the "Man at Last," while the only phrase appropriately applicable to Mr. Bryan might have been "despised and rejected of men."

But those days seem to have passed away like a black shadow.

We read now that the Democrats of Missouri are adopting resolutions to support Bryan; the Democrats of Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, South Dakota, seem, according to press despatches, to be for Bryan. Also a "monster demonstration" is to be given Mr. Bryan at Madison Square Garden, to say nothing of a dinner, when he arrives in September. Great men and good, who not so long ago rather shunned the "peerless leader," are now gladly offering to serve on the reception committee. "Big Tim" Sullivan calls him "conservative" and August Belmont and De Lancey Nicoll find him "safe and sane." Former Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri, known as a conservative and a friend of Grover Cleveland, has already hailed him as the next President. And yet, as the Chicago *Post* (Ind.) points out, "tho he has accepted the verdict of two elections on his pet theory," he "stands pat on all his other ones." And these include state ownership and municipal ownership of public utilities, and, indeed, the entire "Chicago Platform," barring the 16-to-1 theory. A recent issue of Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* (Dem.) prints a defense of that platform, including even "the quantitative theory of money," and closes with the statement that the movement represented by that platform was defeated, not "because right is right and God is God," but because "the corporation managers, already enjoying undue favors and seeking new privileges, contributed other people's money to the Republican campaign fund and thus made possible the purchase of the election." But in the opinion of the Chicago *Post* Hearst is largely responsible for Bryan's present popularity among the Democrats. Mr. Bryan's function is to "depolarize" Hearst.

Could Mr. Bryan be elected? That is, of course, behind the veil. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) thinks "he can never be President of the United States," while some papers, as, for instance, the Savannah *News* (Dem.), believe that "as a matter of fact, it is doubtful if he has lost much, if any, of his popularity." What *The News* would like to know is this: If Mr. Bryan should be the Democratic nominee, "would Mr. Roosevelt yield if his party should insist upon nominating him again?" The New York *Mail* (Rep.) speculates in this wise:

"Roosevelt has said 'Never again,' but no man can anticipate the contingencies of the future or foreclose its possibilities; his



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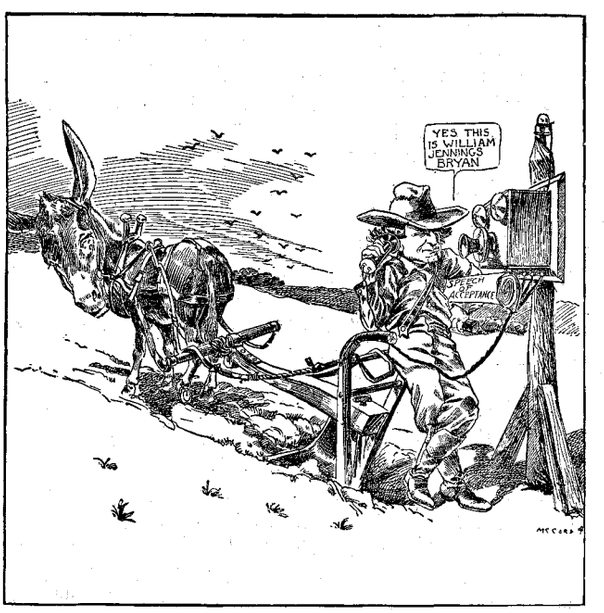
EX-GOVERNOR FRANCIS,
Who hails Bryan as our future President.

own administration's weather bureau can not foretell the skies very far ahead. He may yet be drafted for further service, not only by the voice of his party and country, but by the appeal of policies by him enunciated which have not yet been translated into law.

"With Roosevelt and Bryan again the opposing candidates it will be a merry guess where the 'conservative' interests of the

MR. W. J. BRYAN IN EGYPT.
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review.*




A CINCINNATUS.
—McCord in the Newark *Evening News.*

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

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country, the disciples of things as they are, will cast their support. Bryan is being acclaimed in his own party as a conservative Democrat. There are some people who will weigh very carefully in one hand the wild and whirling words he is sure to utter, and the weak, decentralized policy to which his party are committed—'Mr. Bryan's forty-seven different systems of government railroads,' as Tom Watson calls them. In the other hand they will weigh with equal care Roosevelt's conciliatory language, coupled with his tremendous program of deeds. After that they will vote."

The latest news is that Henry Watterson has declared for Bryan.

## A WARNING TO MILLIONAIRES.

A WRITER who, on the authority of *The North American Review*, is the most profound philosopher living in the United States to-day, anonymously contributes to the June number of that magazine a lengthy article on the shortest way with present economic ills. If millionaires heed this writer, they will at once abandon all efforts to become billionaires, and content themselves from now on with an income of fifty thousand dollars a year, and a fortune of one million and no more. The writer points out that no less a legal authority than Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, has called attention to the fact that the laws of property "must stand upon the foot of the general advantage," because at bottom a country belongs to its inhabitants; and who is to own the property in that country, if it is a free country, is settled by the voters. Webster, too, is quoted as saying that, "in the nature of things, those who have no property, and see their neighbors possessed of much more than they think they need can not be favorable to laws made for the protection of such property," and that therefore a wise government must aim to interest a majority of society in its support.

One significant fact that this writer desires to call to our attention is that, "in order effectually to turn every dollar of the property of every decedent into the public treasury at his death, no affirmative legislation is necessary. It is only necessary to repeal the statutes now authorizing the descent of such property to the heirs and legatees of the decedent. It is perfectly apparent, therefore, that there is no ultimate security for a single dollar of private property in New York, and precisely the same statement is true of all other American States except such as the majority of the voters may decide to be just and wise, both to the possessors of such property and to the community at large." If, thinks this writer, an agitation for such legislation were begun, it would have a pretty fair chance of succeeding. And for that reason, as well as for many others, the anonymous writer in *The North American Review* asks the millionaires to take heed. The old question, "Am I my brother's keeper" is, in the opinion of this writer, nowadays to be answered in the affirmative. The reply should be: "Yes, I am my brother's keeper, to the extent that I am not at liberty to take a dollar unjustly from him nor to accumulate a dollar of property for myself except with full, careful, and generous consideration of what is due him." In such an attitude only lies safety for our millionaires, we are told, in the face of the present turbulence among the classes that have "much less money than would be good for them." As some of the sins of millionaires evoking popular clamor, this writer mentions such as the corruption of the electorate, lowering the standard of living and intelligence by the importation of undesirable European labor, and even that trifling sin of killing people by means of fast motor-cars.

But the day of reckoning is at hand. The time when the laboring people had no leaders or any literature is gone forever, and now the great tendency is to question the possessor of every great fortune as to whether or not he has made it honestly. In the writer's opinion, the salary of the President of the United States, who surely must be a man of the highest character and capacity, is a fair remuneration for any man's services. No captain of industry, no bank manager, no manager of mines, or other source of natural products is entitled to more than is the President of the United States. "It is a strange, indeed a degrading, delusion to suppose," says this writer, "that, judged by any moral standard, either the desire or the capacity to amass large fortunes can be anything but a public calamity." In his opinion:

"No single genuine service in any department of human effort has ever been conferred upon mankind merely for the sake of money, nor is any person who is desirous of having 'money to burn' capable of rendering any valuable service. The two qualities of mind always have been and always will be incompatible. The good work of the world has never been done from such an incentive. The good men of the world have never done any work from such an incentive. Excessive gains, like excessive salaries, are inherently dishonest, and the men who seek them can not possibly be of any genuine value to the American people. The less temptation, therefore, we offer men to work merely to amass great fortunes the better for them and for us; and the more sternly we confine everybody to honest returns for honest service, the better for them and for us. Whoever has a dollar for which a dollar's worth in property or service has not been given has a dishonest dollar; and if he keeps it he is a dishonest man, no matter by what fine phrases he seeks to cover such dishonesty."

The next Presidential election, this writer thinks, already offers an opportunity to American voters should they seek to harry the flaunting millionaires. So that millionaires had best act while there is yet time, for, "such an opportunity, if now rejected, may never return."

The newspapers have commented variously upon this article. The New York *Sun*, for instance, which always speaks with a certain authority where millionaires are concerned, believes that the present is no time for alarm, "even for dread as to the stability and honesty of our general commercial life." In the opinion of *The Sun*, business and finance have never been more circumspect in their dealings than at the present time. In a very short time, it thinks, the disturbing causes will have been removed, "and the country will go about its usual multifarious occupations, stronger, cleaner in every way, with a clearer conception of its need, and with returned confidence in ability to maintain the best and most favorable government on the face of the earth." The New York *Mail* can find nothing but "a deadly cheerfulness and a certain sardonic philosophy in this counsel of ostensible friendship" on the part of the millionaires to the people. In the opinion of *The Mail*, "the present duty of the millionaire is likely to have as little to do with the solution as Newport or Tuxedo has with the New York city election."

## ARTHUR PUE GORMAN, POLITICIAN.

THE death of Arthur Pue Gorman (Dem.), senior United States Senator from Maryland, calls forth widespread editorial estimates of the man and the school of political leaders to which he belonged. As a rule, to which there are but few exceptions, even the papers of his own party find little to praise in the methods by which Gorman and his followers secured their power in the government. The New York *World* (Dem.), for example, goes no further than to admit that he was "a master of small politics," and to remark that he never concerned himself much about principles, but he knew how to construct a political machine and how to keep it running. The Republican papers, very naturally, are united in condemnation of his methods, and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) asserts that his political school is "now rapidly and justly falling into disfavor." *The Tribune* continues:

"He was a political 'boss' of the class that believed in the efficacy of an organization held together by discipline and self-interest. He considered patronage the mainspring of party loyalty and supplemented the appeal to cupidity with an appeal to passion and prejudice. Leaders of this type have had little faith in the potency of ideas. They have distrusted the intelligence of the voters. Their theory of management was autocratic, not democratic, and with the subsidence of party rancor and the broadening of popu-

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lar knowledge their power has vanished and their methods have become obsolete."

Senator Gorman's remarkable success as a machine politician secured for him a high place in the ranks of his party and in the government of the nation, but, says the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), all his success was "marred throughout by the perversion of splendid faculties to sinister aims." In the words of the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), "he might have been a great statesman if he had not been content to remain a great politician."

Widely differing are the judgments of some Southern papers. By his death, says the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), "the country and the Democratic party are deprived of a leader in statecraft and counsel whom it will be difficult to replace and impossible to duplicate." The Savannah *News* (Dem.) regrets that the country has lost "one of its ablest public servants." Yet, even in the South, the prevailing spirit appears to be sorrow for the loss of a man possessing exceptional personal attractions and undisputed power, but whose political ideals had gradually been outgrown by a public sentiment with which he failed to keep in touch.

The political career of Senator Gorman began in 1852, when, at the age of thirteen, he was appointed a page in the Senate. In the fifty-four years intervening between that date and his death he was never without some office under either the State or National Government. The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) briefly narrates as follows the history of these years, beginning with his advent to the Senate:

"He remained an attaché of that body until 1866, becoming its postmaster, and doubtless acquiring that knowledge of its temper and characteristics that has stood him in good stead. For fourteen years, from 1866 to 1880, he occupied various offices, mostly local, in Maryland, was Speaker of the Maryland House, then a member of the State Senate. In 1880 he was chosen to the United States Senate, and thenceforward made his membership of the Senate his business. He remained in the Senate for the greater part of twenty years, and became the boss of Maryland. Then came defeat. The Republicans carried the Legislature, and a Republican succeeded Gorman. Men said that there was the end of Gorman and Gormanism, but they little realized his resourcefulness and lack of scruple. In 1902 Gorman was again elected, succeeding Senator Wellington, and took his seat March 4, 1903, fifty-one years after he had entered the Senate's service as a page."

Two of his victories in the Senate have received special review in the editorial columns. The first of these acts, the defeat of the "Force" bill, secured for him a strong hold upon the Southern Democracy. This bill, which was under discussion in 1890-91, is described by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) in an editorial mildly eulogistic of the late Senator. Says this paper, referring to the bill:

"It was aimed especially at the South, and its design was to force negro Republican rule upon us. It was passed at the first session by the House, but the Senate postponed its consideration until the next session. When it came up in the Senate the Democrats determined to talk it to death. To prevent this the Republicans attempted to enforce a 'cloiture' rule, which should arbitrarily shut off debate. The attempt failed, but the Force bill was side-tracked only by a combination between the Democrats and Free-silver Republicans. Senator Gorman led the fight for the Democrats, and a more gallant fight was never made in any cause. Since that time the South has always had a tender place in its heart for the man whose brilliant career has finally closed, and will ever pay affectionate tribute to his memory."

Even in the North he has received credit for his resistance of this measure. The New York *Sun* (Ind.) says that this act of his "will be the worthiest monument to his long public service."

For his emasculation of the Wilson Tariff bill, however, he is widely and severely censured. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) says of this measure:

"The Democrats had been standing on a tariff-reduction platform. Tariff revision was a party shibboleth at the time. The Wilson tariff of 1894, framed by Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, was finally pushed through the House to the Senate, and President Cleveland, the leader of his party, was pledged to a tariff-reduction bill. When the measure got into the Senate Gorman took it in hand, held it up, attached amendments to it in the interest of the Sugar Trust, and otherwise maltreated it, according to his own party's views. President Cleveland refused to sign it, and the bill became law without his signature, but he wrote a message denouncing in fervid language the 'treachery.'"

This opposition to the Democratic President and aid in the mutilation of a Democratic measure, says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), "contributed in a great degree to the defeat of himself and his party in Maryland," and, adds the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "hastened the disruption of the Democratic party and stimulated the Populist cry of the period which culminated in the first Bryan campaign."

## A FLAW IN THE INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

MR. WILLIAM A. FRICKE, formerly Insurance Commissioner of Wisconsin, points out in *Moody's Magazine* (Financial, New York) what he considers a grave omission in the recent insurance legislation recommended by the Armstrong Committee and enacted by the New York Legislature. As this legislation has been the center of national interest and is likely to be copied by other States, it is important to examine Mr. Fricke's serious charge. The "one great evil" of life-insurance management, he says, was the unaccountability of officials for the huge surpluses that have come from the deferred-dividend policies. These surpluses now amount to $250,000,000 and more, and altho deferred-dividend contracts are prohibited after January 1 next, yet the hundreds of thousands of present policy-holders are left "in worse position than they were and company managements just as unaccountable to them as they were before the coming of this tidal wave of reform." He goes on to explain as follows how the present policy-holders would be placed in a worse position:

"For with company managements then being wholly confined to the issuance of annual-dividend contracts, and the door closed, locked, and bolted to further entrants to the deferred-dividend class, and with the accounting to those who now are in deferred for a long period of years and to a time when most of those outliving that period will be too old to take more insurance, and their dissatisfaction at dividend settlements way below estimates or even present unsatisfactory results can have no effect on insurants, since they can no longer obtain that kind of policy, what purpose then can managements have to make a good showing on these old deferred-dividend contracts, with every incentive directed to make a good showing on annual-dividend policies on which an accounting and return must be made, and on the results of which future insurants will judge the merit of the company?

"Will not the accumulated and accumulating funds of present deferred-dividend policy-holders be exploited for the benefit of the annual-dividend policy-holders, and will not *such discrimination, already charged against and admitted by one company now under investigation*, become general among companies having a large volume of deferred-dividend business on their books?

This flaw can be remedied, the writer thinks, by a provision which he outlines and advocates thus:

"A provision requiring an annual apportionment and accounting to each policy-holder, even tho such an apportionment on a deferred-dividend policy would of necessity be contingent upon the insured living and paying his premiums, would hold managements to a strict accountability for every dollar of such apportioned surplus, and tho only contingent as to the individual, it wluod become a distinct and definite liability as to this class of contracts and could be used only for the purpose for which accumulated. . . .

"Such a requirement would be more far-reaching in its beneficial results than any other half-dozen recommendations of the Committee."

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A CONTINUOUS CHRISTMAS.
THE KIND SANTA—"Well, it comes high, but we've got to do it."
—Thorndike in the *Philadelphia Press*.

PAY-DAY ON THE BIG MITT RAILROAD.
—Bowen in the Chicago *Daily News*.

RICH LARGESSE.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHAT the world is waiting for is the denatured onion.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BUT perhaps the vegetarians employed Upton Sinclair.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

ANOTHER difficulty about electing a Democratic Congress this fall is the Democrats.—*Boston Herald.*

So far no one has thought to blame Lawson for that riot in a Mexican copper-mining camp.—*Buffalo Express.*

FORTUNATELY nobody has yet written a novel questioning the purity of ice-cream soda.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

IF the Neill report was expurgated before sending it to Congress, that body is to be congratulated.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE Hon. William Jennings Bryan seems to have "carried" four States already, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Tim Sullivan.—*New York Sun.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT refuses to take up motoring, possibly fearing that he might be tempted to violate rate regulations himself.—*Chicago News.*

AFTER this when Alfonso performs in public there will be conspicuously displayed two placards, "No Bouquets" and "Omit Flowers."—*Chicago Post.*

ANOTHER Democratic convention has declared for Bryan for 1908. If they get him in the running too soon, he may go lame in the homestretch.—*Chicago Post.*

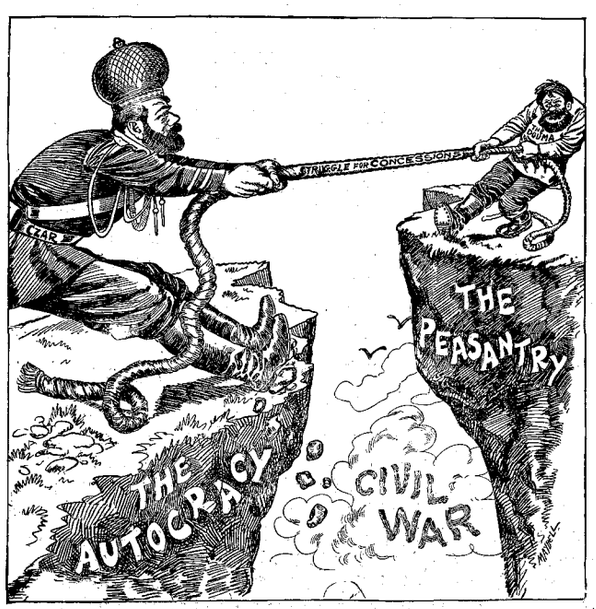
COUNT WITTE is going to spend the summer in Belgium and Germany. He is wise in starting early and thus avoiding the rush from Russia.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

COLONEL BRYAN may address the Douma while in St. Petersburg, but he will refrain from exciting its passions by mentioning the crime of '73.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

SPEAKER CANNON is finding it difficult to count a quorum these days. Why not solve the difficulty by just ruling that the Speaker himself is a quorum?—*Atlanta Journal.*

PERHAPS the best way of learning whether Mr. Upton Sinclair was writing fact or fiction would be to find out whether he has turned vegetarian.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE Czar will now have a better opinion of Alfonso as a ruler. As Nicholas probably looks at it, only the good and great are compelled to dodge bombs.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*




THE RUSSIAN TUG-OF-WAR.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

AN AMERICAN STORY APPLIED TO THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.
THE CZAR—"Somebody stop us, goldern our fool souls; we're running away!" —Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

STORM AND STRESS.

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## LETTERS AND ART.

### DISAPPEARANCE OF BRITISH ART.

AN examination of the most striking pictures exhibited at the Royal Academy year by year has revealed to Mr. Julius M. Price, the artist-correspondent of *The Illustrated London News*,

BATTLEDORE. BY L. CAMPBELL TAYLOR.
Exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1906.

the remarkable fact that within twenty-five years "most of the best and most original characteristics of the old English school have gradually disappeared, and the distinction between English and French art, so far as the leading painters of both countries are concerned, is almost inappreciable." Mr. Price, who writes in *The Fortnightly Review* for May, thinks this startling change is due partly to "the fact that England is not an instinctively artistic nation, like the French," and partly to the different spirit that pervades the Paris ateliers. He says:

"Whether this loss of individuality, altho to a great extent compensated for by the enhancement of merit in the works of our modern painters, can be regarded as altogether a subject for congratulation or a sign of national decadence will be for posterity to decide, but the indisputable fact remains, as will be recognized by every one who walks around with his eyes open, that every phase of art in England is gradually resolving itself into the art of the Continent, and of France especially, as seen through British glasses. This applies, to my mind, not only to the school of painting but to architecture and the decorative arts also. Sculpture seems likely to remain longest at the low level which has always characterized English sculpture, and which is due, probably, to the lack of appreciation it receives in this country, which holds out but poor inducement to a young sculptor to finish his studies abroad.

"At first blush it seems a pity that a country which could produce such world-renowned masters as Hogarth, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Reynolds, Romney, Hoppner, Constable, and Turner, among others too numerous to mention haphazard, should require to go to the Continent for any part of its training or inspiration. In my opinion, the secret of this exodus of students lies in the fact that there has been of late years less and less *camaraderie* among British artists, that *esprit de corps* which goes so far toward inducing the enthusiasm for their work which is so noticeable a characteristic of the art students of Paris, and which has placed France at the head of all nations in the art world. All this may read as rank heresy to those people—fortunately their number grows smaller every year—who fondly believe that Trafalgar Square is the finest site in Europe, and who have the smug conviction that everything British spells perfection, but the fact remains that the advance of English art to-day, whether pictorial or decorative, is more largely due to French influence than is generally recognized, and therefore some investigation into the causes which have brought about what is almost a revolution in art in England during the last twenty-five years appears to me to be of interest. I do not by this wish it to be understood for a moment that I desire to depreciate modern British art, for a glance round the Paris salons serves to convince one that our best men hold their own in every respect, but by best men I mean those who have studied in France. It is the too ready assimilation of the style and mannerisms of the French painters which is surely killing all those national characteristics which went so far toward making the renown of the great British masters."

Mr. Price illustrates the *camaraderie* of the French art students by the following little incident:

"I had a particularly pleasing instance of this only quite recently which is perhaps worth recounting. I was piloting a friend who, as an architect, is naturally interested in all matters pertaining to art, around the artistic haunts in the vicinity of the Rue Bonaparte, when I bethought me to show him a well-known atelier where many of the advanced students of the École paint from the life during the afternoon, and where I had myself worked. Not without some little difficulty, as I learned that a female model was posing, and only after assuring the doorkeeper that I was an old student, were we permitted to enter. Knowing what pranks might be played on two foreigners by a crowd of lively French students in a studio, I impressed on my friend

COMME AUTREFOIS. BY A. MATIGNON.
Exhibited at the Paris Salon, 1906.

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the importance of appearing as unconcerned as possible. As we strolled round, looking at the amusing cartoons and the clever studies with which the walls were thickly covered, there was a dead silence, altho it had been pretty noisy before we entered, and we realized that we were being taken stock of by the twenty-odd students working round the model. After a few minutes some one remarked loudly to his neighbor, and referring to us of course, 'I think the tall one is the father,' to which the other replied, 'No, I think the shorter man is the other one's uncle,' and there then ensued a mock conversation, amusing enough in the humorous way in which the simplicity of an 'Ollendorf' exercise was sustained. During much good-natured badinage we continued to walk round unconcernedly.

"At last the man who had started the chaff said, 'Well, have it which way you please, but I don't think it's good form coming in here with collars and cuffs on this warm afternoon, when we are all so hot and thirsty.' Naturally I lost no time in taking up this cue, and so addressing the nearest man to me, a tall, bearded fellow, I asked for the 'Massier,' as the leader of a French atelier is called. This gentleman, upon hearing himself alluded to, came forward, and bowing low with great obsequiousness, inquired in what way he could be of service to our 'highnesses.' I then explained that I was an old Beaux-Arts student, and was visiting the studio for the first time after many years. I added that in the old times it was customary to 'wet' such occasions, and it would give me very great pleasure if I could be permitted to do the same thing now. The Massier replied that my reasoning sounded good, so he asked the students what they thought of it. Their reply was quick and to the point. They immediately voted, amid much merriment, that the séance should be suspended, whereupon they all rose, and, after forming themselves into a sort of procession, we adjourned to a small café not far away, while the model, who had slipped a long coat over her nude form and had donned a pair of slippers, came along also. All were brimming over with fun and good-fellowship. As soon as the drinks were handed round, and it will be of interest to mention that all had asked for black coffee, one of the men, who was evidently the orator of the studio, rose to his feet, and called out to his companions, 'Gentlemen, let us drink to the health of his Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII.'—a toast to which they all responded most heartily. Then some one cried, 'And to the *entente cordiale* also.' Then followed a most charming and unaffected chat, all being much interested in what I as an *ancien* had been doing since I left Paris, and being especially keen to hear something of my experiences in Manchuria with the Russian army. Half an hour passed thus as delightfully as possible, and then some one humorously suggested that they would all be a day later in becoming great artists unless they got back to their painting. I strongly advised them not to run such a risk, so out we all trooped again and shook hands all round on parting at the entrance of the studio. Needless to add how impressed my friend was with this impromptu insight into the *camaraderie* which exists in the Latin Quarter.

"Working under such conditions in an atmosphere of unaffected simplicity, it is not surprising that the influence of one's fellow students and surroundings should have gradually paved the way, as it were, for an assimilation of French ideas and methods—so much so, in fact, that I feel convinced that no one who studied art for an appreciable time in Paris would be otherwise than French in his work. The result of this Paris training is that a new school of painters, architects, and designers has gradually come into existence in England which has completely revolutionized every branch of art, utilitarian or otherwise, as may be noticed on all sides by any one who remembers what England was like only a quarter of a century ago. That this influence, this infusion of new blood, is beneficial is undoubted, for under its influence the tastes of the people have become more elevated, while a sort of wave of improvement appears to have come over the country, and it is now generally recognized that a thing to be useful need not necessarily be devoid of all beauty."

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**Ellen Terry's Tribute to Shakespeare.**—One of the most significant tokens of England's appreciation of Ellen Terry, remarks the New York *Dramatic Mirror*, was the letter sent to her by the trustees and guardians of Shakespeare's birthplace, congratulating her on the completion of the fiftieth year of her association with the stage. That Miss Terry herself valued this letter above the many more conspicuous tributes and more substantial rewards which marked the celebration of her jubilee, will appear from the following graceful acknowledgment, in which she pays something other than perfunctory homage to the great dramatist:

"I have no words to express my pride and delight in this address of congratulation from the trustees and guardians of Shakespeare's birthplace. 'It is an honor that I dreamed not of,' and one that to me must stand as high above all others as Shakespeare stands above all other poets. If in my fifty years' work upon the stage I have done anything in the cause of Shakespeare, he has done everything for me. No dramatist before or since has ever given us players such opportunities, nor suggested to us such high, brilliant, and varied ways of exercising our art. Every part of Shakespeare's has been to me a liberal education. It was a happy omen for me that I was born in his native Warwickshire—happier still for me I made my first appearance in 'The Winter's Tale'; and since then hardly a year has gone by without my acting in a Shakespeare play. To my intimate association with Shakespeare I owe much of my happiness and all of my wisdom. When in the future I summon to the 'sessions of sweet silent thought' the many happy remembrances of my fiftieth stage birthday, there will come first in the train of affection and honor this message from Shakespeare's town."

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## A NEGLECTED DRAMATIC POSSIBILITY.

IT is odd, remarks a writer who gossips entertainingly in those pages of *The Atlantic Monthly* devoted to "The Contributors' Club," that so few playwrights have recognized the power of the vacant room in drama. This is the more curious, he adds, in view of the convincing effects achieved in the few instances where the dramatic possibilities of the vacant room or the vacant stage *have* been called into play. He cites, for instance, the second act of "Die Meistersinger," "when the watchman passes through the sleepy town after the street brawl is over, and then the empty, moon-bathed street lies quiet for a time, before the curtain closes." In this case music adds to the effect; but at the end of "Shore Acres," he reminds us, there is no such aid. Yet who, he asks, can ever forget that final picture? He redraws it for us in the following words:

"After Nat Berry—played by Mr. Herne, the author—had scratched a bit of frost off the window-pane to peer out into the night, locked the door, and banked the fire, he climbed with slow, aged footsteps up the stairs to bed. At the landing he turned to survey the old kitchen below, that lay so cozy and warm under the benediction of his eye. Then he disappeared with his candle, and the stage grew quite dim, save for the red glow from the fire. Yet the curtain did not fall; and through a mist of tears, tears it cleaned one's soul to shed, the audience looked for a long, hushed moment on the scene, on the now familiar room where so much of joy and grief had happened—deserted, tranquil, but suddenly, in this new light of emptiness, realized to be how vital a part of the lives of those people who had made the play! It used to seem, indeed, as if the drama had not achieved full reality until the old kitchen had thus had its say, thus spoken the epilog."

The writer goes on to say:

"It is strange to me that more playwrights have not profited by such examples. The cry of the average playgoer is for 'action,' to be sure; but even 'action' may be heightened by contrast, by peace and serenity. Certainly the vitality, the illusion, of a scenic background on the stage can be enhanced by drawing a certain amount of attention to it alone; and something as Mr. Hardy, in 'The Return of the Native,' paints Egdon Heath—'Haggard Egdon'—in its shifting moods before he introduces a single human being upon the scene of their coming tragedy, it is quite possible for the modern playwright, with a Belasco to aid him, to show the audience the scene of his drama, to let its suggestive beauty, its emotional possibilities, charm or fire their fancies before the speech and action begin. So also, as Wagner and Mr. Herne have demonstrated, there can be a climax of the vacant stage. At present, our stage scenery is too seldom perfectly fused with

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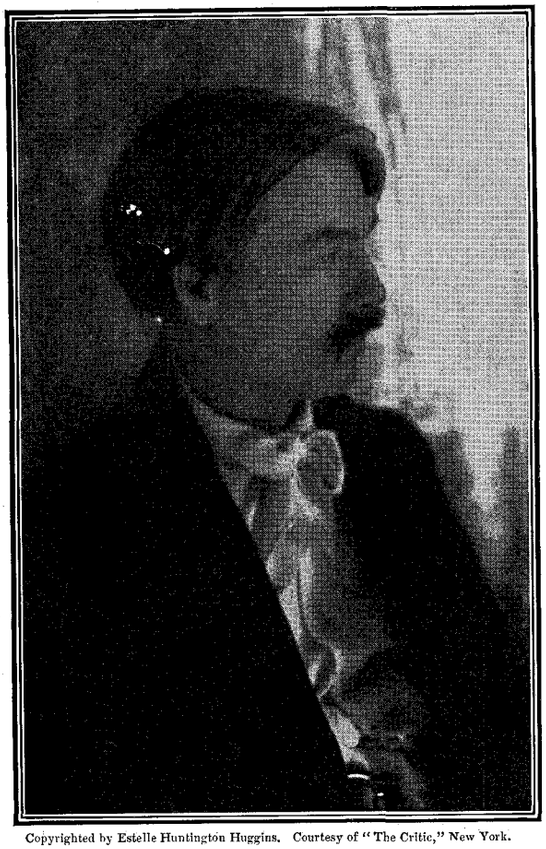
the story, too often magnificent but meaningless. The drama is an art form which at best is restricted, and any possible technical variations should not be neglected. Is not the vacant room such a neglected possibility?"

## THE MACDOWELL CLUB.

"A NEW force in the art life of New York"—thus Mr. Lawrence Gilman describes the recently organized MacDowell Club, which purposes "to emphasize the nobility of art as a whole"; to study and demonstrate "the correlation of the drama, literature, and music; architecture, painting, and sculpture; and the other fine arts"; and "to aid in the extension of the knowledge of esthetic principles, and to bring into prominence special works of art that are deserving of broader recognition." The advisory board of the club is composed of representative writers, musicians, painters, actors, architects, and sculptors, among whom may be mentioned Mr. William Dean Howells, Mr. Wassily Safonoff, Mr. George De Forest Brush, Madame Sarah Bernhardt, and Mr. Augustus Saint-Gaudens. It is a remarkable tribute to our greatest composer that such a club should be established in his honor during his lifetime. But it is a tribute which serves to emphasize the tragedy of that physical affliction which has put an end to his productivity as an artist. Mr. Gilman, writing in the New York *Critic*, points out that the ideals of the club are ideals which were very dear to MacDowell himself. We read:



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LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF MR. EDWARD MACDOWELL.

Since the collapse of Mr. MacDowell's health put an end to his creative career, a club, bearing his name, has been organized to foster the fine arts in America.

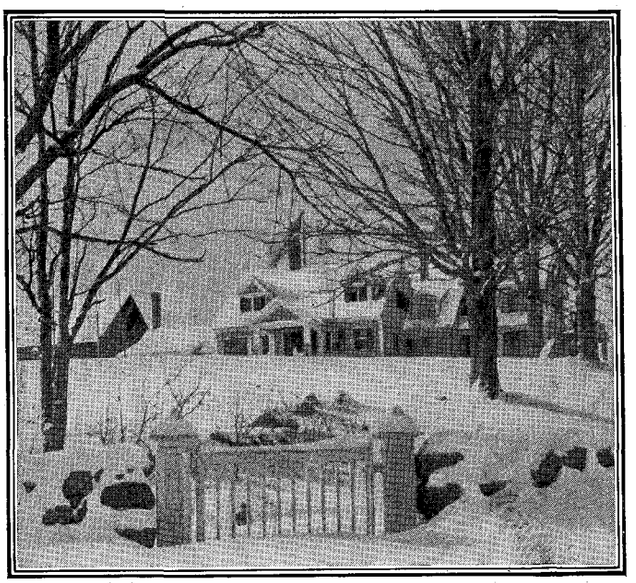
"For Edward MacDowell, the interrelation of the arts—the rich and unexpected results made possible by the reaction one upon the other of music, painting, literature, and sculpture—was more than an esthetic abstraction, a concept to be vaguely held or idly dreamed upon; it was, for him, a vital principle of artistic procedure. It was made constantly manifest in his work, almost from the first; and especially is it evident in those extraordinarily sensitive and imaginative tone-poems of his later period, in which an exquisite poetic vision has ordered the outflow of the musical thought. From first to last he has been not so much the master of a superb and distinguished order of musical eloquence—altho he was very completely that—as the poet alive to all manner of quickening experiences, who chose to reutter those experiences in a vivified form of musical speech."

The most admirable of the club's functions, in the opinion of many, states Mr. Gilman, is that of promoting and exhibiting whatever, in any of the arts, is at once new, significant, and unrecognized. For this purpose it intends to hold "at least one annual presentation of the work of some artist or artists, whether of music, literature, the drama, painting, sculpture, or architecture." Of the genesis of the MacDowell Club we read:

"The evolution of the club toward its present estate may be interesting to trace. It had its genesis, appropriately enough, in the 'artist-class' which Mr. MacDowell organized among his pupils during the last years of his activity, as composer and teacher, and which was composed of those students of the piano who disclosed particular ability. From time to time a semipublic lesson was arranged for this class, and to it were bidden a limited number of auditors who knew how to appreciate the stimulating and suggestive promptings of the poet-composer whom a grotesque fate cast, for the best years of his life, in the somewhat confining rôle of a preceptor of youth. At the final meeting of this class, about a year ago, it became known that Mr. MacDowell was far from well, and that there was small possibility of his being able to continue the class during the following winter. It was regretted that the meetings had come to an end, and several plans were suggested for carrying them on in permanent form. The result was the formation of the nucleus of the MacDowell Club, which began at once to take definite shape."

Mr. and Mrs. MacDowell have deeded to the club their home in Peterboro, altho they are not to be disturbed in possession during their lifetime. Nearly all Mr. MacDowell's creative work was done in this house. Mrs. MacDowell, whose words are quoted by Mr. Gilman, writes of it as follows:

"Undoubtedly the imagination which colored his thoughts in his work and plans helped also to idealize this home. When he bought it it was a deserted farm of about eighty acres with a little



Courtesy of "The Critic," New York.

MR. MACDOWELL'S HOME AT PETERBORO, N. H., IN WINTER.

The composer has given this place to the MacDowell Club. He hopes that it may some day be used for a few months of each year as "a resting-spot for several students in all the arts," a place "for quiet work and close companionship."

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cottage on it dating from colonial days. The hand-made nails, the birch-bark lining the walls between the boards and the shingles, the old spinning-wheels still in the attic, the flintlock found behind one of the stone fences, the tansy and lilacs—all these seemed a message to him from a bygone civilization, and in a way it was. As the years went on Mr. MacDowell brought back the worn-out fields to their original value, and built himself in the midst of a sixty-acre forest a log-cabin study where he worked and meditated. The old cottage was transformed into a low, rambling house, with a large, detached music-room. Barns were built, and gardens sprang up in all directions. As the years went by Mr. MacDowell longed to feel assured that after his death and that of his wife the place might remain intact, and that it might, in some small way, help the development of art in this country. His supreme faith in the artistic future of America strengthened this desire. Lack of funds to endow any plan in connection with the Peterboro house, and the assurance of his lawyer that such a bequest would have to be in connection with some corporation in order to insure its stability, seemed, however, to preclude any possibility of carrying out his ideas. The formation of the American Academy at Rome, where music was put on an equal footing with the other arts, renewed his Peterboro ideals, but the corporation was still lacking. As his mind grew more cloudy, his anxiety about Peterboro became acute, and was a constant source of unhappiness to him. The formation of the MacDowell Club of New York suddenly brought relief to the situation, and he hailed with delight the suggestion that the place should be given to it. . . . . .

"In describing Peterboro . . . I wish to show that it is admirably planned for a miniature imitation of an American academy, and what Mr. MacDowell hoped was that it might be used for a few months of each year as a resting-spot for several students in all the arts, professional or otherwise, where quiet work and close companionship could be had, a modest sum being paid for board in order to clear it of a possible accusation of its being a charitable institution; and altho no teaching need be done for the present, future years might evolve there a summer school."

## LANGUAGE REVIVALS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

AMONG the interesting phenomena that impress a student of the nineteenth century is the widespread tendency toward a revival of neglected and dying languages. Mr. Bryan J. Clinch, writing in *The Messenger* (New York), names no less than nine almost forgotten tongues which since the beginning of the nineteenth century have taken their places, politically and in literature, among the languages of modern Europe. The nine he names are Greek, Rumanian, Bulgarian, Servian, Magyar, Czech, Finnish, Norsk, and Flemish. This list does not include Gaelic, which is now experiencing resuscitation in Ireland at the hands of the Gaelic League; nor Polish, which achieved a political and literary revival in Galicia. The nine languages first named are now used by fifty millions of people—a fact, remarks Mr. Clinch, which "does not suggest much likelihood for the approach of a universal language such as we often hear mentioned in the press and even in college halls."

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the statesmen of Europe, almost without exception, held that the extinction of the smaller languages, which had already ceased to hold a place in courts or general literature, was desirable on political grounds. We read further:

"In Europe . . . French, English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Russian, Turkish, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish were the only languages recognized as European, either in an official or literary sense. The last five were almost unknown outside their own lands, and even in them nearly without literary use. French was the universal language of diplomacy and the educated classes everywhere in conversation, and even used by foreign scientists like Humboldt and Cuvier. In Hungary and in Poland, even before the loss of independence, Latin was the official language of public business and law, German or French that of conversation for the educated classes. The national tongues in both those countries had a position not unlike that of Irish in Ireland during the eighteenth century. Conditions were similar with the old national languages of the various states of the Austrian dominions, of the Christian races in Turkey, and even of Belgium and Norway. To the educated classes through Europe generally, eighty years ago, all these were looked on as mere local dialects like those of the peasantry of Somerset or Yorkshire in English speech. They had no recognition in public or official life, and their disappearance with the spread of public education was supposed inevitable."

The first of the moribund languages to revive as a literary one, and to demand official recognition even from politicians, says Mr. Clinch, was that of Greece. Even for business purposes it had been superseded generally throughout the Levant by Italian or the mixed Lingua Franca, and was little more than a "despised dialect." But to-day "Greek in its modern form can claim to be a cultivated language in all respects," and it is spoken by nine millions of Europeans. Next in point of time came the revival of the Magyar language in Hungary. To-day "Hungarian literature has a prominent place in European culture, and in politics its language is that of nearly twenty millions of people." The old Czech tongue of Bohemia and Moravia, we read further, had a revival about the same time as that in Hungary. It is now "the language used in the University of Prague and over five thousand public schools and six hundred periodicals, and is spoken by six million people." During the first half of the century "the wave of Polish literary renascence passed from Russian to Austrian Poland," with tangible results. We read:

"A Polish press sprang up as one result, a demand for home rule another. The last was conceded by Franz Joseph in 1866, and the local parliament adopted Polish as its official language as a matter of course. The universities and high schools followed, and at the present time Polish is the language of legislation, justice, and education for the seven millions of Galicia and Bukowina. It ought to be said that a Jewish element of over two millions is included in that number, and that the Christian portion is subdivided between Poles and Ruthenians. The latter have developed a literary movement of their own on a smaller scale. The Ruthenian beside Polish may be paralleled by the Lowland Scotch and English. In Galicia, Polish literature is a revival; Ruthenian may be called a new birth. The latter extends into a large part of Russian Poland, and is spoken by nearly ten millions. It has no place in literature before the nineteenth century, but some works in it, like those of Gojol, have already passed to the lands of the West."

Croatian, continues Mr. Clinch, is another Austrian language which has begun its written literature in the nineteenth century. Rumanian, also, was a language not only without a literature, but without a nation. "It is now the recognized language of an independent State of larger population than Portugal, Sweden, or Holland, and spoken by ten millions of Europeans." We read further:

"A literature has sprung up in the long-neglected dialect. Two universities are aiding its development. Altogether, the revival of the Rumanian language and nationality is one of the startling facts of the nineteenth century, however little spoken of abroad."

Bulgarian literature, he says, is only half a century old. Another language which has "formed a literature of its own for the first time" is Flemish. Of the language revival in Norway, the country of Ibsen, Mr. Clinch writes:

"Down to the Congress of Vienna literary cultivation was so little known among the Norwegians that it is stated there was not even a bookseller's shop in the country outside of Christiania. Danish was the language used by the educated classes and in official work of every kind. The forced connection with Sweden made by the Congress of Vienna changed the latter condition, and the difference between Swedish and Norse being greater than between the latter and Danish, called public attention to the old national tongue and its almost forgotten old literature of poetry and history. It is now the exclusive one of three millions of Norwegians for government, law, and literature."

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED OF HEREDITY.

EVERY one knows that there is a resemblance between parents and offspring. To what extent is this common or necessary, and what laws govern its transmission? These questions were wrapped in mystery until recently, but to-day we are beginning dimly to surmise some of the answers. The present state of our knowledge, most of which is only a few years old, is summarized by Prof. L. Cuénot, of the University of Nancy, France, in a lecture printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, April 28). Says the speaker:

"The fact must be insisted on, that the substance of the new individual is the sum of the two germs furnished by the parents. Now there is no doubt that our good qualities and our defects are both dependent on our material structure. . . . Education and the influence of environment may perhaps modify this heredity, but to what extent? Here is the grave and difficult problem of moral responsibility, which confronts us so often in the courts and in society. . . . . .

"The hereditary descent of all sorts of characteristics has long been noticed. . . . It has been felt that there must be rules to regulate it, and attempts have been made to discover them. . . . Of recent years the application of the experimental method has thrown a bright light on these phenomena. We may refer here to the fundamental experiment, represented in the diagram (Fig. 1).

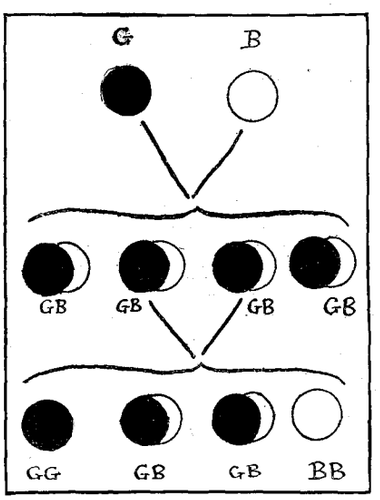


FIG. 1.—CROSSING OF GRAY AND WHITE MICE.

"The common gray mouse and the white or albino mouse are both well known. . . . When these two forms are crossed the offspring are like the gray parent . . . and we may say that there is 'dominance' of the gray characteristics; the white is hidden by the other and is 'dominated' or 'latent.' But continue the experiment; crossing two of the hybrids we have not only gray mice, but also white ones, fewer in number. If the crossing be continued we find that there are always three grays to one white.

"How shall we interpret this? Here is one hypothesis: The parental elements can not fuse together; they remain separate, half being gray (G), half white (B). When we cross the hybrids we may thus have four combinations:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Gray} \times \text{gray (GG).}\\ \text{Gray} \times \text{white}\\ \text{White} \times \text{gray}\end{array}\right\}\text{(GB).}\qquad \text{White} \times \text{white (BB).}$$

These four combinations will give the following results:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}3\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Gray} \times \text{gray} = \text{gray of pure breed.}\\ \text{Gray} \times \text{white}\\ \text{White} \times \text{gray}\end{array}\right\} = \text{gray of impure breed, like the parent hybrids.}\\ 1\quad \text{White} \times \text{white} = \text{white of pure breed.}\end{array}\right.$$

We may express this result more briefly as follows:

$$\text{GB} \times \text{GB} = 1\ \text{GG} + 2\ \text{GB} + 1\ \text{BB},$$

which corresponds to the results of experience. The next figure shows a test of this theory. Crossing a gray mouse of impure breed, containing the white breed in the 'latent' state, we have an equal number of grays and whites. . . . This is because only two combinations were possible:

Gray × white = gray of impure breed (GB).
White × white = white of pure breed (BB).

"Very long and delicate experiments give results that conform so well to the theoretical predictions that there must be some truth in the hypothesis; the phenomena seem widely extended both in the animal and vegetable world. . . . If it be true, man has the wonderful power of being able to transmit to his children not only his visible or 'dominant' characteristics that he may possess."

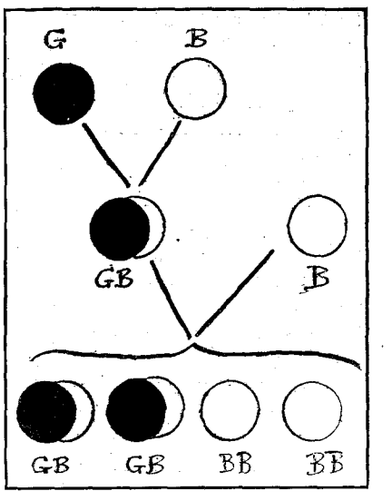


FIG. 2.—CROSSING OF GRAY MOUSE WITH LATENT WHITE CHARACTERISTICS AND WHITE MOUSE.

This fundamental experiment is due to Gregor Mendel, an Austrian monk, who made it in 1865, but it passed unnoticed until 1900, since which time it has been thoroughly investigated and has brought posthumous fame to its author. The "Mendelian" type of heredity, which it represents, appears to be the most frequent, as it is the simplest. There are others, however, Mr. Cuénot tells us, that are more complex. One of these is shown graphically in the third figure, which represents the crossing of a white, red-eyed mouse with another red-eyed mouse having a tawny yellow coat. Says the author:

"We should expect to find hybrids all with red eyes, like the parents and with yellow or white skin; but this is not the case. The result is rather paradoxical; the descendants all have *black* eyes, gray backs, and whitish bellies, while their eyes are certainly larger than those of their parents. . . . Instead of presenting the phenomena of 'dominance' the parental characteristics have combined to produce a new result. . . . When crossed again, these hybrids produce a strange variety of forms: 1, Black mice; 2, gray mice with whitish bellies like their parents; 3, white with red eyes, like one grandparent; 4, yellow with red eyes; 5, pearl-gray with red eyes. These have fixed numerical relations which appear to be as follows. Of 16 young ones we have

$$8 \text{ with black eyes} \left\{\begin{array}{l}2 \text{ black;}\\ 6 \text{ gray with white bellies;}\end{array}\right.$$

$$8 \text{ with red eyes} \left\{\begin{array}{l}4 \text{ white;}\\ 3 \text{ yellow;}\\ 1 \text{ pearl-gray.}\end{array}\right.$$

There has taken place a separation of characteristics and also a decomposition, resulting in absolutely new forms."

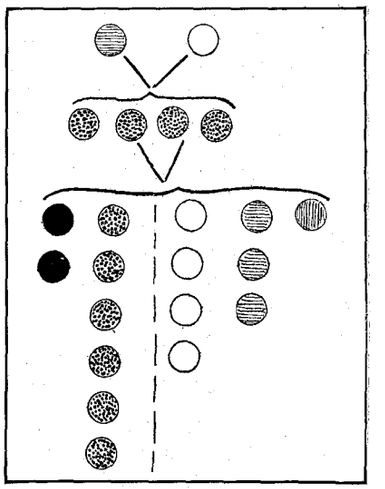

FIG. 3.—CROSSING OF WHITE MOUSE (WHITE CIRCLE) AND YELLOW MOUSE WITH RED EYES (HORIZONTAL SHADING). THE HYBRIDS ARE BLACK (BLACK CIRCLE), GRAY WITH WHITE BELLIES (DOTTED CIRCLE), AND PEARL-GRAY WITH RED EYES (VERTICAL SHADING), BESIDES OTHERS LIKE THE ORIGINAL PARENTS.

Thus, the writer tells us, we are beginning to understand some of the rules of heredity, and already we are enabled to explain a few facts that have bothered students in the past. For instance, there is atavism, or the sudden apppearance of a characteristic of a long-forgotten ancestor. According to modern ideas, it is not necessary to suppose, as Darwin and Weismann do, that an actual portion of ancestral substance has been transmitted along the line of descent; the atavism is due simply to a combination of germinative

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elements that reproduces a former combination. The interest of these researches, the author notes, reaches beyond the field of pure science. It is of vast importance in daily life, in the study of history, in the practise of medicine. Personal traits, the ability of a statesman, the taint of disease in a noble family—all follow, doubtless, the law laid down by Mendel. In closing, Mr. Cuénot gives us this practical advice:

"Almost every one has either visible blemishes or latent tendencies to disease, which last are as important as the first from the point of view of transmission, as we have seen. If you wish, so far as you can accomplish it, that your children should remain untouched, avoid marriage with families that have blemishes or tendencies similar to yours. I am fully aware that advice is easier to give than to follow; man, who has been applying for centuries processes of selection to his domestic animals, has not understood that he might apply the same to his descendants with advantage. Nevertheless, robust health and a safe inheritance are better than a big dowry, as we may well believe."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## POISONING BY FRESH EGGS.

THAT the simplest and most nutritious food may be poisonous under special conditions is shown by the fact, discovered by Linossier, a French physiologist, that fresh hens' eggs may poison certain persons. This was noted five years ago in a work on the "Hygiene of the Dyspeptic," by Mr. Linossier, and attention has been called to it again by recent experiments on rabbits, made by G. Loisel and described to the French Société de Biologie. Says *The National Druggist* (St. Louis), translating and abstracting an article in the *Union Pharmaceutique* (Paris):

"The number of persons subject to this poison is very few; as a general thing eggs are well tolerated, even in large quantities. . . . Some dyspeptics, on the contrary, can not ingest the least bit of egg without paying the penalty. This toxicity has the peculiarity of never presenting itself save in those predisposed to it, but with them it is constant and is excited by the smallest particle of egg. The appearance of toxic symptoms, in fact, depends less upon the more or less variable toxicity of the egg ingested than upon the greater or lesser sensitiveness of the subject of intoxication. It is necessary to note that this sensitiveness is not as Mr. Loisel suppposes, a general sensitiveness to toxins, but one very especial toward the toxin of eggs.

"As persons subject to the poison of eggs are generally nervous dyspeptics one may well believe that auto-suggestion plays a rôle in the appearance of the toxic symptoms. This is undoubtedly the fact, but I have been able to assure myself that while suggestion may and does exaggerate symptoms of poisoning, the latter appear of themselves, without it. I have frequently seen cases where they were evoked by the presence of minute quantities of egg, disseminated throughout a complex culinary preparation, and of which presence the patient was entirely ignorant. . . . . .

"Ovotoxin is a type of what Mr. Linossier in a preceding work has termed relative toxins, among which may be placed the greater portion of the poisons elaborated in the digestive tube. It may be compared with those substances which, like strawberries, crabs, lobsters, certain sea fish, precipitate attacks of urticaria. We know that along with these substances there are some very curious individual peculiarities. This one, for instance, may eat strawberries with impunity, while a dish of crabs brings on urticaria, while with another the sensitiveness is reversed."

**A New Star and Planet Finder.**—An ingenious planisphere which seems to embody some new principles has been devised by Garrett P. Serviss, the writer on astronomy, and Leon Barritt. Says Frederick Campbell, writing in the Brooklyn *Eagle* (April 30):

"Planispheres hitherto have made no adequate provision for the locating of sun, moon, and planets. In this new planisphere, we not only have an adjustable disk, which can be readily fixed for any month, day, and hour, showing how the heavens are just then, but also an arrangement whereby, during twenty years to come, little needle-pointed indicators may be made to assume their proper relations to the entire heavens, and the whole thing be made apparent at a glance."

Says another writer, in *The Standard Union* (Brooklyn):

"Mr. Barritt's device for tracing the movements of the planets is extremely simple and effective. It consists of a series of small round disks, mounted with very delicate pins, and each bearing the name of one of the planets. There are also disks for the sun and moon. Accompanying the chart is a neat little pamphlet of tables, covering a period of twenty years to come, from which, by a moment's inspection, the observer can determine the place of any planet, or of the moon, for any time he may choose, and then, by placing upon the chart, in its indicated place, the disk representing such planet, a glance shows him whether it is visible or not on any particular night, and at any particular hour of the night. It also shows him whether it is, at the time, a 'morning' or an 'evening' star, and its exact situation with reference to the sun and the moon. This has not been possible with any other planisphere, and it puts at the command of the amateur the means of predicting for himself the places of the planets without consulting astronomical works of any kind. The monthly course of the moon among the stars, and the annual course of the sun, the times of sunrise and sunset and of moonrise and moonset, are all shown in the same graphic manner."

## IS OUR CIVILIZATION DECAYING?

AFTER an investigation of the assertions of certain sociologists that all modern civilizations are degenerate and destined to early decay, Prof. Jerome Dowd, of Wisconsin University, states his belief that such predictions are unwarranted. Altho present conditions are certainly unsatisfactory and we are in many respects tending downward rather than upward, he finds no facts that should lead us to expect any such result. Professor Dowd's paper, which was read before the Social and Economic Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is abstracted in *Science* (New York), from which paper we quote as follows:

"Among savages the degenerate and defective individuals were considered bewitched and hence speedily put out of the world. Even down to the eighteenth century mental and corporal afflictions were largely explained as demoniac possessions. The development of hospitals for the insane gave rise to the science of psychiatry and the effort to trace insanity to natural causes. Then the success of the psychiatrists stimulated the criminologists to inquire whether the moral perversities of the thief, the forger, the murderer, etc., were not also the result of inherited physical and mental defects. A still further step in the study of degeneracy was to inquire if the man of genius was not also, as the insane man and criminal, the result of a deteriorated physical or mental organism. . . . . .

"Advancing a step further in the study of degeneracy, Max Nordau, in Germany, has attempted to show that degeneracy is not a peculiarity of criminals, lunatics, or men of genius, but that it is characteristic of all modern civilized races. Many of our celebrated men have all the special stigmata of the criminal or lunatic, but they manifest their defects in a way which escapes general notice. They are, however, no less injurious to society. Instead of using the knife of the assassin or the bomb of the dynamiter, they use the pen and pencil."

Is degeneracy so widespread that modern civilizations are destined to an inevitable decay and death? Examining into the statistics of the insane, blind, deaf, and criminal, Professor Dowd finds the data so imperfect that he can not say whether conditions are becoming better or worse. He concludes:

"The signs of family degeneracy are more serious than those of physical degeneracy or crime. There is no doubt about the increase of divorces, and in many countries there is an increase of illegitimate children. Adultery seems to be less offensive now to public sentiment. The New York Committee of Fifteen recommended its erasure from the category of crimes. Abandonment

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of children to institutions suggests Plato's state control of child-rearing. In France eighty per cent. of the juvenile male criminals are illegitimate.

"In spite of all the facts bearing upon degeneracy there are as yet no positive evidences of degeneracy and no occasion for alarm, but the present conditions and tendencies are far from satisfactory."

## WORKING UNDER WATER BY COMPRESSED AIR AND ARC-LIGHT.

A NEW system for doing submarine repair or wrecking work with pneumatic tools by the light of an arc-lamp that burns under water, is described in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, May 26). Says the writer:

"Real or imaginary horrors incident to going down to a sunken vessel or other submerged object have kept the number of professional divers at a minimum. At depths of 50 feet or more, even in comparatively clear water, the gloom is said to be impenetrable. For these reasons few people care to don the diver's armor and descend below the surface. It may therefore be said that with the development of an electric search-light and diver's lamp and a kit of compressed-air tools for submarine repairing a new industry has been developed.

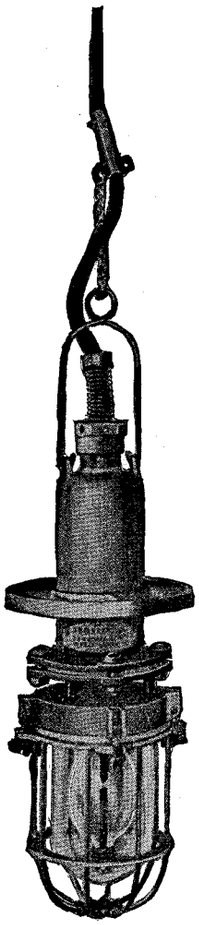

FIG. 1.—SUBMARINE ARC-LAMP.

"Of the accompanying pictures, Fig. 1 shows what is known as the Yalé submarine electric lamp, said to be in practical use in the navies of several nations. Fig. 2 shows the lamp and accessories stowed away in a case aboard ship, and Fig. 3 illustrates the ease with which a chipping-hammer or pneumatic drill may be operated 20 feet under water by the aid of the Yale lamp. The lamp, submarine cable, switch, connecting-box, wrenches, spare parts, and supplies are all included in one chest.

"The arc lamp is enclosed in a water-tight metallic case, with a glass chamber at its lower end. When in use the diver may carry the lamp by means of the circular guard handle, set it down, or suspend it in a convenient manner directly by the cable, no ropes being required. Its weight under water is only a few pounds—just enough to keep in position in a current or tideway. The submarine cable conducting the current to the lamp leads to the surface and thence to a combined junction and switch-plate controlled by the diver's attendant. From this plate connection is made to a neighboring electric circuit, storage battery, or small generator outfit supplying the electric power.

"By means of the electric light and compressed air it will be possible to make permanent repairs to the hull of a vessel, even under fire. Further, it is predicted that a fleet in cruising trim may be kept fairly clean and in good repair without recourse to the dry dock. . . . . .

"In order to render the services of a diver of real value in making durable repairs it was found necessary to considerably change the methods of operation and equipment. The question of light, the first step, was solved by the use of the Yale submarine electric lamp, by its inventor, Francis G. Hall; the problem of increasing the workman's efficiency has been obtained by Mr. Hall by means of new submarine pneumatic tools."

**How Not to Name a Ship.**—The names *Lusitania* and *Mauritania*, given to the two latest Cunarders, do not please *The Scientific American*, which suggests that the two vessels should have been named *Britannia* and *Hibernia*. To this the following response is made by *Shipping Illustrated* (New York, May 26):

"As a 'scientific' suggestion these cognomina are especially enjoyable. There are at present on the mercantile register no less than twenty-two *Britannias*, ranging in tonnage from a 6,525-ton P. & O. steamer to a miserable 63-ton London tug. *Hibernias* are less numerous, the Green Isle being represented only by four

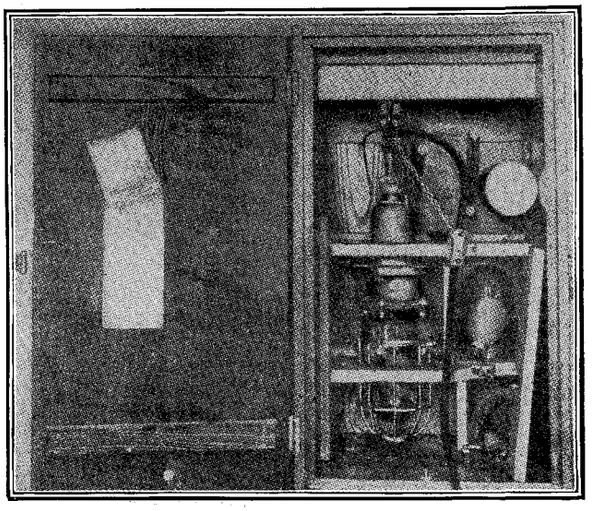

FIG. 2.—SUBMARINE LAMP AND ACCESSORIES IN CASE ABOARD SHIP.

units ranging in tonnage from 2,418 to 214 tons. Whatever criticism may be directed at the Cunard company for the names chosen for their new steamers, the venerable British company deserves congratulation for not having further added to the confusion now existing in steamship nomenclature, by adopting names already borne by other craft. There is but one *Lusitania* on the British register, the other being German, while the name of *Mauritania* is so far unique. The custom of christening vessels after other craft is one which is fraught with danger, especially in the case of passenger steamers. Suppose an accident should happen to any of the twenty-two *Britannias* above mentioned, how many persons having relatives and friends aboard would know, were the mammoth Cunard steamer so named, that she had not been the victim of the mishap? There are, besides, countless reasons why any deep-sea vessel should have a distinctive name of its own to render confusion impossible."

## HEADLIGHTS ON CITY STREETS.

IS a powerful headlight desirable on a trolley-car or an automobile? That it is so from the motorman's or chauffeur's standpoint seems undoubted, but pedestrians and the drivers of vehicles often object, sometimes so strenuously that the protection of the

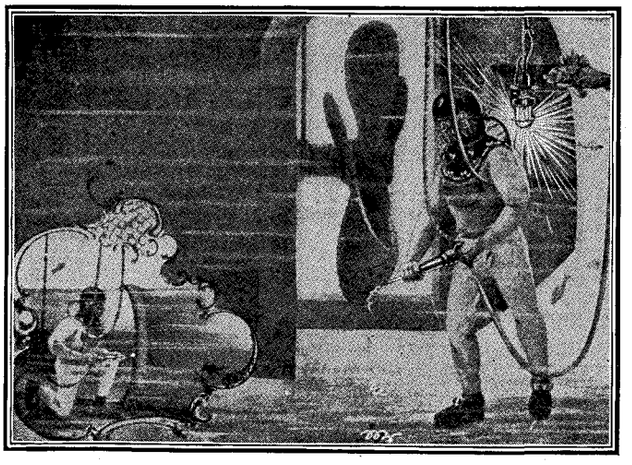

FIG. 3.—SUBMARINE LAMP AND PNEUMATIC CHIPPING-HAMMER OPERATING 20 FEET UNDER WATER.

law has been invoked. *The Street Railway Journal* (New York) says of such headlights:

"There is no question that they are very desirable from the

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operating standpoint, and form one of the most powerful protections against accident which can be devised. It is equally certain that such a light may at times produce a glare that is a source of great annoyance to users of a contiguous highway. That it may be serious is evident enough, for the eye can not readily see beyond a brilliant light and sees only with difficulty dimly lighted objects in its own vicinity. So long as a road is upon its own isolated right of way nobody is likely to be adversely affected—it is only in the common case of using the highway that the trouble begins.

"But the blinding effect to which we have referred is by no means confined to the headlights of electric cars. The acetylene search-lights in use on many automobiles are almost equally serious in their effects, the more so as the vehicles bearing them are actually running in a highway at a rate of speed generally greater than that of an electric car, and frequently very much greater. Just why the car should be criticized more than the automobile it is difficult to discover. So far as the public using the highways is concerned, it is desirable that all vehicles should carry lights, not for illumination of long stretches of road, but as markers to show plainly their locations. Anything more than such lights are rather disadvantageous save to the occupants of the vehicle, and the only advantage of very powerful lights is to show obstacles before they come within the dangerous space pertaining to that vehicle and speed. . . . At all events, in this headlight matter, electric cars and automobiles are certainly tarred with the same brush, and if one is a nuisance so is the other. In either case there is available the very simple remedy of dropping an opaque or translucent shutter over the offending light whenever it becomes necessary, and at present this is insisted upon in certain cities. In some localities the people rather like the bright headlight announcing the coming of the car from afar. When, however, the kicks begin to come, and show a strong sentiment in the other direction, a screen is worth considering."

**Medical Tests for Automobilists.**—What would the motorists who are clamoring about oppressive legislation say if they should be prohibited from running their machines until they had been examined and passed by a physician? This, according to *The Hospital* (London), is exactly what is required by the French law. Says this paper:

"According to some new regulations across the Channel, no one will in future be granted a license who is not able to prove, in addition to the possession of the necessary technical knowledge, exemption from any physical infirmity which would tend to involve unfitness for the control of a car. This means, of course, that a medical examination must be submitted to before a motorist can be licensed. The condition is objected to, but there is obviously a great deal to be said in its favor, both in the interests of the public and of the drivers themselves, whether paid chauffeurs or amateurs. It is not compatible with accepted ideas of security to either pedestrians or occupants of vehicles that persons whose eyesight is in the least impaired, whose hearing is not acute, whose hand is rendered unsteady by drinking habits, or who suffer from fits of nervousness should be allowed to add enormously to the risks of serious accidents on the road. We are by no means sure that the time for observing similar precautions with respect to motoring in the United Kingdom is not approaching. It is a reasonable assumption that any one who can not pass the necessary medical examination is no more properly qualified to steer a motor-car than a color-blind ship's captain to assume responsibility for the safety of his vessel or a deaf engine-driver of his train."

**A Chinese Telephone Exchange.**—The only purely Chinese telephone exchange in the United States, embodying some odd features, was destroyed by the San Francisco earthquake. Says a writer in *The Electrical Age* (New York, June):

"Every guide to Chinatown took his charges to the exchange, permitting them to stand just beside a rail separating the operators from the rest of the room, while he explained that because the Chinese numbers were so inordinately long, the plugs were not numbered for the respective subscribers, but, instead, one called for a party by name. The operator would repeat this name back to the caller, to make sure he heard aright, and meantime made the connection. Nor did the plug bear the respective names; on the contrary, they were blank, and this made it necessary that each operator recall just which jack belonged to each subscriber.

"The Chinese telephone exchange was in operation about nine years, and in that time the number of subscribers had reached about 900. At first many of the Celestials were superstitious about using the instrument, believing that the electricity would make them ill, and there is still a small number of that firm belief.

"Even tho the operator had to remember each subscriber's name and jack, really quick service was had. When the operator's memory failed him, however, he referred to a directory printed in Chinese. How much space is saved by substituting name for number may be seen when it is stated that in Chinese, 808 would be bat-bak-soh-gow-bat, while the subscriber's name might be simply Sang Fat.

"The experience of new subscribers with the telephone was often very amusing, not a few of them believing that they must blow into the transmitter to call the central office. All the joss-houses of Chinatown had the telephone located in the secretary's office, and yet the Chinese would never mention the dead in talking over the telephone.

"Sixteen operators were employed in all, alternating day and night shifts, and all of them were Chinamen. In addition, two little girls were employed, one to run errands, and the other to act as a guide and interpreter to resorts to which Americans were denied access, and to which telephone operatives were probably the only whites that ever gained access."

## WHY BURNS ARE DANGEROUS.

WHY may an extended burn cause death, tho it is confined to the skin and affects no vital organ? The man who is badly burned, we are told by Dr. Poncetton, who writes on "Mortal Burns" in *La Nature* (Paris), may die of heart failure, due to nervous shock, or of chemical changes in the blood, bringing about internal affections, or of poisoning pure and simple. He says that it is the extent of a burn, rather than its depth, that makes it serious. A whole finger may be burned off without threatening its owner's life, while even a slight burn affecting a quarter of the body is dangerous. Numerous theories have been advanced to explain the mechanism of death in the case of extensive burns. Of course the patient may die of successive complications, as when his wound suppurates; but burned persons usually succumb from causes due directly to the accident. Dr. Poncetton goes on to say:

"A primary cause is nervous shock, the pain being so great that it causes a sort of nervous anemia. The expediture of nervous sensibility exceeds the patient's forces of resistance. In all cases we may often observe at the outset . . . a weakness of the heart, respiratory troubles, and chilliness.

"Another explanation is furnished by changes in the blood, whose density is augmented while the chemical balance of its plasma is broken. . . . Besides, there form, at the surface of the wound, by agglomeration of deformed red globules, tiny clots that are carried away in the circulation and deposited throughout the organism, where they give rise to softening and ulceration of the kidneys, lungs, stomach, intestines, etc.

"Finally, a last hypothesis explains the severity of burns by the resulting poisoning. There is a whole region where the blood and tissues have been literally 'cooked.' These albuminoid substances, decomposed and reabsorbed in mass, cause . . . a real acute autointoxication. The patient dies from the same cause as one who is suffering from albuminuria or diabetes.

"It is possible also that, in very extended burns, the diminution of the living surfaces modifies the cutaneous excretion and helps to poison the victim.

"It is probable that several of these causes act together or successively, and that the peculiar severity of burns is thus explained."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMMENTING on the growth of telephone communication in America, the London *Times* notes that in England the telephone is a luxury, more particularly in private life, while in the United States it is a necessity of both business and social service.

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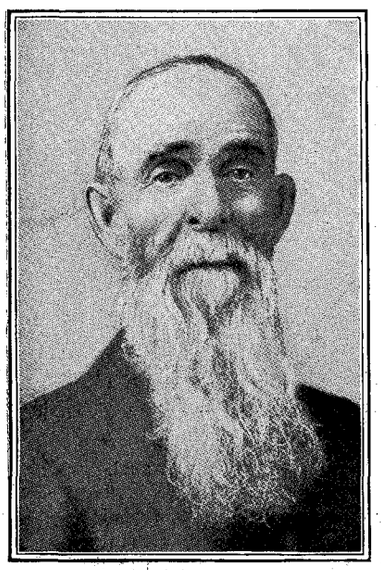
# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## DIVISION IN UNION.

WHILE the many idealists who rejoice at every portent of a reunited Christendom are joining in the chorus of congratulations over the accomplished union between the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, a situation is developing which threatens to disturb their happiness, and to give point to the cynical comment of a Roman Catholic journal—*The New World*, Chicago—which defines the principle of Protestantism as "the principle of growth or multiplication by the process of division." While *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland, Ohio) was hailing this Presbyterian union as probably "the first link in a chain of events which shall ultimately bring together in one all the dozen or more presbyterial bodies in the United States," a party of 106 anti-union delegates of the Cumberland body assembled in another hall, where they claimed that they, with their following of 110,000, are still the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They state, moreover, that they will make every effort to obtain possession, by litigation, of the properties which belonged to that church. In many respects the situation promises to parallel the famous struggle between the "Wee" Free Church and the United Free Church of Scotland (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 7 and June 17, 1905). The secessionists elected the Rev. J. L. Hudgins, of Union City, Tenn., as moderator, and the Rev. T. H. Padgett, of Memphis, Tenn., as clerk. Their action in repudiating the decision of the majority is characterized by *The Banner of Truth* (Dutch Reformed, Holland, Mich.) as "subversive of all order in Presbyterian and Reformed churches, and not free from sinful schism." "It is a great pity," remarks *The Church Economist* (Undenominational, N. Y.), "that the first actual union of two American religious bodies that has resulted from the tendency marked in the last decade should be marred by the possibility of a long struggle in the courts." It adds:



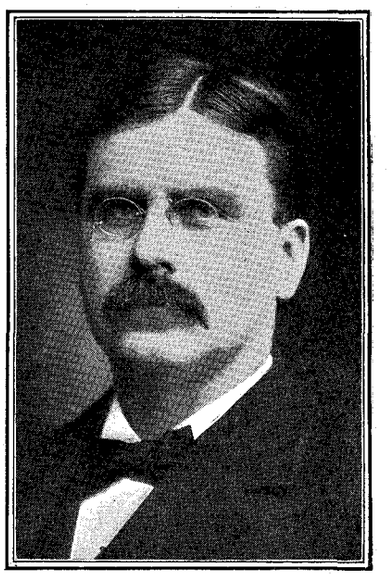
REV. DR. HUNTER CORBETT,

Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. His long missionary experience in China has taught him the value of union in the work of evangelizing the world.

"Are we to have a 'Wee Cumberland' situation in the United States? Many legal authorities question the right of the majority in a religious body to carry over its membership and property to another body, even if no change of doctrine is demanded or implied. There is no reason for impugning the motives of the members of the Cumberland Church who oppose union, nor should they be debarred from carrying what they deem their rights to the law courts. But what a pity that in the wake of union should come strife!"

The secessionists, according to *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati), frankly announced that henceforth the "fight" is to be with the Presbyterian Church. *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia) comments upon their attitude in a tone of quiet sympathy. To quote in part:

"We can not wonder that they should feel a deep attachment to the church of their fathers, and we sympathize with them in the sorrow which we hear that they have manifested over the prospect of the weakening of the organization they dearly love, if not its complete disappearance. The Decatur *Herald* has enabled us to look in on a meeting of loyalists held during the sessions of the General Assembly. The scene is described as truly pathetic. One old gentleman who had grown silver-haired in the service of the church was quite overcome with grief when he attempted to speak and was soon obliged to sit down. The weeping was contagious, and intense emotion was displayed, with some unhappy outbursts of anger and indiscreet speech. 'Many people,' said one of the company, 'do not begin to realize what the union of the two churches will mean to the old people among us. They have been raised on Cumberlandism, and they know nothing else. Their church is the one thing for which they are living above all things else. When you take away their church from them you take away their very life-blood.'



REV. DR. IRA LANDRITH,

Moderator of the General Assembly of the late Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which ceased to exist as a separate organization on May 24, 1906.

"Some of them have made great pecuniary sacrifices to prevent the union. One old minister from the South related that he had been drawing a salary of only $200 a year, and he had subscribed $100 of that for the Loyalist cause. We have a painful apprehension that more precious money like this is to be called for, and perhaps to be spent in vain."

**The Use of Unrealizable Ideals in Religion.**—Prof. Felice Tocco, writing in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Rome), emphasizes the value of the "Franciscan ideal" even to an age which regards its literal application as impracticable. In an age of blood and tears, in a land where men were divided by hatred

SATAN—"I'M AFRAID THIS MERGER WILL HURT MY BUSINESS."

A cartoon by Jack, in the Pueblo *Star-Journal*, which was evidently drawn before news of the secession was received.

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and feuds, Francis showed himself a man of pure love, not only for his own, for friends and kindred, but for outcasts, for his enemies. In an age of luxury and self-indulgence, he gave away all and united himself with poverty, "the widow of Christ," as Dante styles her, as if she had been a great lady beloved by some knight errant. In an age, the professor goes on, when class was separated from class, and the aristocratic minority trod the poverty-stricken majority in the dust, Francis taught the absolute equality of men—taught and literally practised it. Altho all men can not attain the Franciscan ideal in its triple aspect of love, poverty, and humility, it still has proved of benefit to mankind. To quote Mr. Tocco:

"It is not given to all to exhibit that miracle of love and self-abnegation which was revealed in the saint of Assisi, the saint who was so engrossed by the contemplation of the Redeemer's sacrifice that the five wounds of Christ were reproduced in the stigmata of hands and side and feet. But if that ideal is unrealizable and impracticable, and so far is removed from our sentiments and thoughts, even we, in the most tragic and agonizing moments of our life, may be cheered by a glimpse of that ideal, which shines upon us, like a ray of the sun which bursts, if only for one instant, through the dark clouds which gather in the sky above our heads."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## POLYGAMY AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SOME of the good Christian people who have been besieging Congress with petitions to oust a Mormon from the Senate, for fear that that exalted body may be tainted by the presence of one whose church used to permit polygamy, may be interested in learning that the foreign missionaries are receiving into their own churches people who are guilty of the same practise, and are allowing them to continue in such relations. Not only so, but the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly of 1904 adopted a resolution which is construed by the missionaries as permitting them to receive and countenance polygamists. The resolution reads;

"In view of the fact that the Presbyterian Church is unalterably opposed to polygamy, and would not, under any circumstances, tolerate the entrance into polygamous relations of any of its members, even in heathen lands, and in view of the great care of our Executive Committee of Foreign Missions in appointing to the work in foreign lands only workers of piety and discretion, we deem it unnecessary to make any deliverance on this subject."

It should be noted that in this resolution the Assembly said it would not tolerate a member's "entrance into polygamous relations," but said nothing about a member's continuance in that relation if he had been a polygamist before conversion. Rev. Hugh H. White, a Presbyterian missionary in Hsu Chow Fu, China, interprets the resolution as placing the responsibility on the missionary and letting him "deal with the subject as he may seem guided by the Holy Spirit." In an article in *The Christian Observer* (Louisville) he gives his own view as follows:

"Inasmuch as when one in ignorance of the law of God has assumed the responsibilities of a husband to more than one wife or concubine, to retract his course would be more sinful than to remain in it; therefore in the case of apparently genuine repentance on the part of such a one, he should be received into the church with due instruction as to the heinousness of his sin, warning as to the future, and being reckoned as ineligible to hold office in the church."

Mr. White holds that "the visible church has no right to exclude from its membership any one who would not be excluded from the invisible church," and he gives the following reasons for thinking that there are polygamists in the latter:

"The Scripture gives sufficient precedent. The injunction (1 Tim. iii. 2) that a bishop should be the husband of one wife plainly implies that there were members in the church who had more than one. Did Paul put that in for the sake of euphony, or to fill up space? If there were no such members, why give such a charge as to the ministry? Perhaps he foresaw that nineteen hundred years later some American Presbyterians in China would admit such men to membership, and he therefore warned them against going any further. Let us suppose that Chesapeake Presbytery or Maryland Presbytery in ordaining a minister should charge him that no polygamist be admitted to the eldership; what a laugh would go through the papers. How many polygamists are there in Chesapeake Presbytery or Maryland Presbytery? The subject would unquestionably not be mentioned unless there were such.

"Further, I hold that not only theoretically but in reality the Old Testament is as much a part of God's law to-day as the New Testament is. The New Testament is not to be held to the exclusion of the Old, but in order to a clear view of truth each must be viewed in all its circumstances and relations.

"We believe that polygamy was a sin in Old Testament times as in New Testament times, yet God accepted and honored the faith of Abraham, Jacob, David, and other polygamists. He did not thereby justify their polygamy, but accepted them as true men in spite of the fact that through ignorance or weakness they had fallen in with prevailing custom. God did not exclude them from the church, and we have the word of the Lord Jesus Christ himself that these polygamists are now in the kingdom of heaven.

"Shall we be wiser than God? If David were in Maryland Presbytery, after reading his beautiful inspired psalms, they would debar him from admission to the Lord's table."

For the polygamist to dismiss his wives "is to make him a liar and a violator of solemn covenants," declares Mr. White, and for the women and children "involves sorrow, disgrace, ruin in this life, and well-nigh inevitable damnation in the world to come." Further:

"If it were a mere question of self-sacrifice to purify one of sin, the duty would be plain, however hard it might be, but in taking these women as wives or concubines, the man assumes responsibility for their welfare which he can not evade without sin, and sin made more grievous by the awful consequences thereof. What can he do with her? Send her back home? He will have all he can do to escape the vengeance of her family for disgracing her, without expecting them to assume the burden of her support and the odium of her disgrace. Sell her? Of course, he can sell her to some opium sot, to whom no one will sell a daughter. Not long since at Hsu Chou Fu we heard night by night pitiful wailings from a neighboring cabin; a poor wife was to be sold like an ox to a purchaser. 'Can he not set her aside on an alimony?' some American will say. And then what is she? Not a wife, not a widow, not a maid; what but a helpless, defenseless, tempted, degraded, embittered woman, a bit of humanity at the mercy of the unprincipled, a piece of wreckage to be picked up by the corbies.

"The woman would likely settle the question of her case in an easier way with two hundred cash worth of opium or a catty of hemp rope, unless she wished to live that she might curse the hard-hearted man and the cruel, cold-blooded religion that had bereft her of home, of name, of honor.

"These are not fancies, but facts. In the early history of our China mission a case of this kind was thus dealt with, and the missionaries in charge saw all too well the baleful effects thereof in the case of a woman who had before been a hopeful inquirer of the way of salvation.

"And what becomes of the children? In a land where the individual is nothing except as an integral part of a family, when a man is not John Smith or William Jones, but Wang No. 2 or Chang No. 3, where the very word for blackguard is 'a bare pole,' one who has no family nor connections, the son of a cast-off wife, a man without family or name, a man with a bar sinister in his escutcheon—what lies before him but a life of shame and disgrace?

"Or shall the father add to the bitterness of the mother's cup by taking the children from her and bringing them up as the children of the first wife? Can the mother be disgraced and the child's life not be blighted? Granted that in China filial love be not up to the Christian standard, yet nature binds the offspring to the parents and by ligaments that are not lightly rent asunder. . . . In either case, rest assured, the mother's ruin will burn into the hearts of the children such a hatred of the Christian religion as shall, with but little doubt, damn them to a hopeless hell. . . . Is

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it necessary to the salvation of one man that his innocent wives and children should be thus blighted? . . . . . .

"Nor is there any practical danger of its setting a precedent or lowering the standard of the church in China. The cases are few, and even when they are admitted, so stringently is the sinfulness of the relation impressed on the church that the isolated cases are a warning rather than an encouragement. Such has been the experience in the Northern Presbyterian Missions of Shantung, where the membership is now numbered by the thousands, and in our own mission.

"Brethren in America, we are down in the mud laying these foundations. For you, who stand on the bank, it is easy enough to say how things ought to be done, but if you were here doing it you would see things in a different light."

## FRENCH ATHEISM DUE TO LONG COATS.

THE drift of the French people away from the church, which is so unmistakably indicated in the expulsion of the religious orders and the Separation, has been ascribed by various writers to the influence of the Jews, to the growth of freemasonry, to the increase of intemperance and immorality, and to various other causes. Dr. Vincent Brummer, an American priest, declares, however, in a striking and entertaining article in *Men and Women* (Rom. Cath., Cincinnati), that it is due to too much cloth in the priests' coats. The long cassock and beardless face of the priest give him a feminine appearance, and the men and boys do not care to be guided by a man who dresses like a woman. Says Dr. Brummer:

"What is the real enemy of the church in France? It is the cassock.

"The cassock, or *soutane*, means seclusion from the world. But eminent churchmen, like Pope Leo XIII., declare that this is the social age, in which the priest must go among the people and take an interest in their temporal welfare if he wants them to keep up the spirit of religion. The time has passed when the faithful piously flock around the hermit in the desert to ask his advice and to listen to his instruction; nowadays the hermit has to hunt up the people. Every American priest knows that if he secluded himself from the people he might just as well lock up the church and the school. The only two parishes I know in America where the priest—by reason of sickness—can not mingle with the people are for that very circumstance, as the people themselves aver, on the decline; one has almost ceased to exist. But this unhappy seclusion has been in vogue in France for generations. The people never see the priest in their homes except when he is called to administer the last sacraments. Can it surprise anybody that he is not an attractive figure for them, but appears to them rather like a shade from the other world, ever reminding them of the four last things, doomsday and the consummation of the world by fire?

"Going among the people means going among the men. But will a priest wearing a *soutane* feel free and comfortable in their midst? Neither do the people, for they look upon the priest's antiquated garment, and naturally suspect that his notions are also somewhat out-of-date. Now, old-fashioned views may be wiser and better than modern ones, but the people do not respect them. The religious indifference of the Latin races is more a fad, a mere sentiment, than based upon any solid argument. They would be satisfied with Holy Mother the Church if she would dress up like a young mother and not like an old grandma. They would not object to be led by their priesthood if the latter proved itself familiar with the modern spirit. This does not imply that it will have to sacrifice any of the religious ideas, much less of the dogmas and doctrines. A few external changes will suffice.

"When a priest continually wears a garb that is at least suggestive of feminine apparel, he may finally forget sometimes that he is a man and thus can happen to a French priest what could hardly ever happen to an English or American priest to cry out, '*Parce Domine*,' when a single timid government inspector enters the big church. Why, if a regiment of soldiers with drawn swords had marched into the church nobody could blame the good father even if he had added the 'Miserere,' the 'De Profundis,' or the 'Depart, O Christian Soul.' The other day I saw a young priest, who is serving his term in the army, enter the sacristy on Sunday morning in his uniform to prepare for holy-mass. He looked like a man, and no cowardly Socialist on the street could have felt tempted to insult him. The boys and young men like to follow such a leader. But when they are to be guided by a man in a woman's dress the boys fear the sneers and taunts of their irreligious companions. It may, by the way, not be entirely an accident that the church prospers most in those countries where the priests wear the shortest coats, *i.e.*, in the English-speaking countries, while she is persecuted in all those countries (with the exception of little Belgium) where the cassock rules supreme. Femininism or lack of aggressiveness, due to a theoretical training which suppresses all individuality, seems to be the chief defect in the character of the French clergy, and the holy father's alleged remarks seem to convey the same idea. . . . . .

"Needless to say, the French priests will continue to drag their long *soutanes* through the streets to the edification of the good sisters and a couple of pious souls; the churches will continue to be empty on Sundays; the majority of the children will grow up without religion, and millions of souls will be lost to the church—all for the sake of a piece of cloth and the antiquated tradition that adheres to it."

## SOME FRANK CRITICISM OF THE WAY MINISTERS ARE TRAINED.

MANY have asked why, since the clerical calling can be made one of the noblest on earth, so few strong natures are now attracted to it. The answer, suggests the New York *Evening Post*, is to be found in "the lack of a clear and honest adjustment between the old creeds and the new knowledge." This same view was expressed, in remarkably direct and vigorous phrases, by President William De Witt Hyde, of Bowdoin College (Congregationalist), speaking before more than two hundred ministers at the recent banquet of the alumni of Union Theological Seminary. His speech was a protest against the traditionalism of modern theological education, a traditionalism which can attract only such students as "have never done a bit of original thinking or independent acting in their lives." The result, says President Hyde, is to turn out clergymen who "can comfort a few sisters weaker than themselves, and that is all." Of the modern "seminary of tradition," with its atmosphere of "docile unreality," he says:

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PRESIDENT DE WITT HYDE.

"A man who has graduated from a college and a seminary of the traditional type," he asserts, "is useless and juiceless—he is dead the day he graduates."

"Dead languages, the deadest of the dead, are the spinal column of the course. The student must be taught the exact words in which the miraculous and final revelation was deposited. Church history is the cut and dried narrative of the precise views and the ceremonies and institutions of the particular denomination to which, in the providence of God, the student and the seminary happen to belong. Dogmatics are injected by authoritative dictation, lest if taken by the method of reading, discussion, and reflection some precious particle might be regurgitated which would be proof of dangerous heresy. Add a few points about raising money for foreign missions and home expenses, and the proper course of training has been carried out."

"The man who has graduated from a college and a seminary,

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both of the traditional type," President Hyde asserts, "is useless and juiceless." "He is dead the day he graduates."

It is that, comments *The Evening Post*, which deters many a generous-spirited young man from the ministry. It goes on to say:

"He does not shrink from the hardships of the ministry; he does not draw back from its poverty; he would respond gladly to its appeals for human service; but he cherishes his own intellectual integrity and fears that it will be impaired by creed subscription, with all its benumbing shifts of casuistry, and by the obligation to move about fettered in a dead world of thought. And it is highly probable that if the churches would put their hands to the work of revising their creeds and enlarging the freedom while heightening the self-respect of their ministers, they would see again drawn to their service these choicer youth whose aloofness they now lament."

The New York *Times*, however, does not find itself entirely in agreement with Dr. Hyde. To quote from its editorial comment:

"The president of Bowdoin College appears to have been the speaker who came nearest to voicing the common sentiment of the assemblage. His singular notion that a bull in a china shop realizes the ideal of a Christian pastor aroused his hearers to tumultuous enthusiasm. It is a pity to dampen such enthusiasm by the mild suggestion that a church is not an arena nor a forum, but an organization established to attain definite and valuable ends by stipulated means. It may be encumbered by traditionary doctrines which have now become intellectually obsolete, and upon which there is no use in insisting. But it may do its work, all the same. It is not what its members disbelieve, but what they continue to believe, that makes its strength in the modern world."

## THE FUTURE OF THE PARSON.

TWO problems are put with considerable pertinency in a recent work on the English parson. In effect they are: What shall he become? and what shall become of him? Since it is always easier to ask questions than to answer them, the author of "The Parson's Outlook," W. G. Edwards Rees, presents his problems with a good deal of humor in illustrative detail and not much of definite answer to his own queries. The parson, as his situation is viewed by the present writer, is a man plunged in considerable perplexity. It is the English parson, of course, of whom Mr. Rees discourses, but his perplexities have a certain kinship to those of his brothers in other lands. The tendency of the age in all the other professions is toward specialization, but the parson seems to stand outside of this tendency. While the lawyer has been "endlessly differentiated" and the doctor is "fast coming to be nothing if not a specialist," the parson, so Mr. Rees complains, "stands fixed." "Neither public opinion nor traditional demand nor the inelastic prescription of the English Church has permitted him to be differentiated." Mr. Rees puts his case as follows:

"He is asked to be all things to all men in an age of minute subdivision of labor, tho to none of his many activities is a supreme value attached by the majority. He is expected to do a multitude of little things—strangely diverse and trivial things most of them. He must dabble in many trades, he alone of modern men. Consequently, when he is in dead earnest he is apt to be the most bewildered and among the most harassed of mortals. How shall one and the same man be a student, a man of affairs, a social reformer, a journalist, a lawyer, a director of consciences, an orator, and a universal friend? Only a man of quite exceptional training can be many of these at one time; and unfortunately not all parsons are men of exceptional quality and training."

Something of a specialist the writer thinks may be seen in the Nonconforming minister, "for he is *par excellence* a preacher," and also in the Roman Catholic priest, for all his activities tend to merge in that of a "director and absolver." Within the pale of the English Church, when the problem of differentiation has solved itself in practise, the writer avers that the "solution is reached generally by the sacrifice of the old ideals of the parson and by the more or less complete abandonment of the old conception of parochial activity." Reviewing the "cases" of his friends he finds "Arnobius," the student, to fulfil the old ideal of Herbert's Country Parson, but "he has no ambitions, and the currents of life in the tumultuous world have not caught him into their eddies"; "Ambrosius," the social reformer, to find life unsatisfying, "because he is at times oppressed with a sense of impotence and troubled with the thought of an unexecuted commission"; "Eusebius," the man of multiform activities, to confess that there is a mistake somewhere, because "he has no time to do any single thing in workmanlike fashion"; "Athenagoras," the "laborious parish priest and zealous partizan," to see no visions and dream no dreams, whereat "it is much to be feared that the currents of warm, pulsating life are like to leave him stranded with a congregation of ministering women." The "cases" are closed with that of Leguleius, whose "parishioners have no notion as to how he spends twelve of the twenty-four hours which go to make a day," who "has no very clear notion himself, and who certainly does not know what he ought to be at." Were his wife to state the case for him she might say in the words of an East End slum-dwelling lady, "The fact is, me and my 'usband don't take no interest in hanythink."

Turning from his survey of the perplexities of his cases the writer asks, "What ought the parson to be at?" and follows the Yankee's habit of turning his answers into questions, thus:

"Shall he make it the business of his life to perorate feebly twice every Sunday? Shall he give himself to the serving of tables, many tables, tables laden with needlework or with loaves, or clad in green cloth to make an arena for clicking balls? Shall he study to sing comic songs at parochial tea-parties, smoke with the smokers, dance with the dancers, crack jokes with the old ladies, bowl at the nets? Shall he make himself an expert at sanitation, a connoisseur of many and various nuisances? Shall he give his strength and his ardor to the settlement of the question as to when incense may be burned? Shall he become an authority on illuminated missals? Shall he try to do *much*, as mayhap his better reason would direct, or many things, as the polyphonous sentiment of his world would seem to require? He himself, when he is in earnest, as he usually is, does not know. It is time for some one to tell him."

If the parson seeks to know what is to become of him, he may turn, points out Mr. Rees, to the school of the partizans of universal reconstruction and read the answer, "Atrophy, followed by euthanasia." "The parson is a functionary for whom a highly developed society has no real use, and therefore he and all that he stands for must disappear." France is cited as endeavoring to teach the nations this creed. Another school will teach him that priests and that ilk shall die off gradually. "They will drop off painlessly as they grow effete." "Roman priest and Anglican, and Congregational preacher, all must go; tho the last-named, with his note of modernity, his epigrams, his apologues, and his wise saws and modern instances, may survive the other two for a while." Such positions, says the writer, assume an approaching Elysium. But "so far from progressing toward it, the last two generations have contemptuously turned their backs on it." "In every country called civilized, save England, indictable crime is increasing. In every country morality, especially sexual morality, is being relaxed. In every country there is visible decay of belief in spiritual verities, and in every one—in none more than in England—there is manifest growth of the belief in 'soft touches and warm touches.'" Within the church "everything wants rehandling or retouching. Conditions altogether new need new regulations, new forms, a new direction given to enthusiasm and effort, an immensely increased expansive activity." Mr. Rees proceeds to quote his friend "Marcellinus," whom he describes as "a political parson of a Radical, not to say a Socialistic, stamp." "As things are," asserts Marcellinus, "there is no outlook for the Anglican priest."

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## FOREIGN COMMENT.

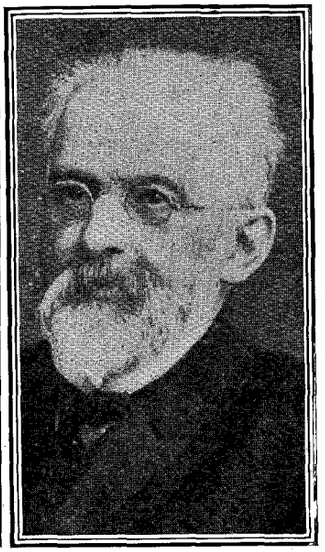
### WORK AND PERSONNEL OF THE DOUMA.

AS the curtain rings up for a new act on the stage of the Russian Revolution, we see many figures emerge under the limelight of publicity, some of them known, some unknown but yet to be heard of in contemporary and future records of history. The members for St. Petersburg, the capital, as yet are scarcely known in the European press except by name, but two or three delegates to what has been called "the Revolutionary Parliament" have already made their mark. It would appear that the two most vital questions which at present engage the attention of the Douma are amnesty and the division of the land. It was on the question of amnesty that Mr. Roditcheff, leader of the Cadets, or Constitutional Democrats, offered the bold and sweeping resolution which urged the necessity for "a full amnesty in all cases of religious, agrarian, or political offenses, including in the last category all crimes or offenses committed under the influence of political feeling" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 9, p. 879).

The resolution of Mr. Roditcheff was seconded by Professor Stchepkine, of the University of Odessa, member of the Douma

MR. NABOKOFF,

Douma representative for St. Petersburg, who tried to allay excitement over the Czar's refusal to grant an audience for the address by declaring that the sovereign had violated no precedent.



MR. PETRUNKEVITCH.

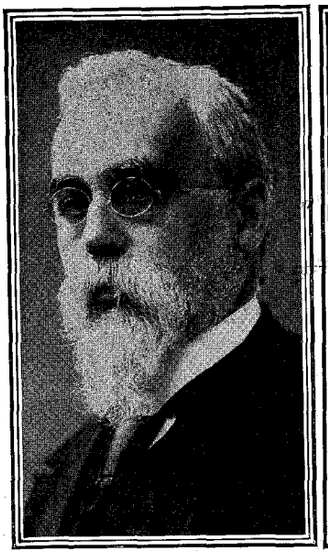
He is called by the Socialists "Aristocrat" Petrunkevitch, but he is a strong advocate of the amnesty.

for that city, in a speech which, according to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), drew universal attention. He said, as reported in the above paper:

"We must try to make perfectly plain how sincere is our wish to establish good relations with his Majesty our sovereign. We demand an amnesty, not to celebrate the opening of the Douma, nor simply to obtain pardon for law-breakers. We demand it on principle, because we can no longer regard as criminals those for whom we plead. The régime which they are accused of undermining by insurrectionary instruments is now no longer in existence. The champions who fought against a régime which has since passed away are not to be looked upon as criminals for assisting in its downfall. How can we refrain from asking, from demanding, amnesty for those whose responsibility, whose guilt, we share? Did we not ourselves take part in the struggle in which they personally were defeated? It is pure chance that they, not we, have been thrown into prison, and that we, not they, have entered the Douma."

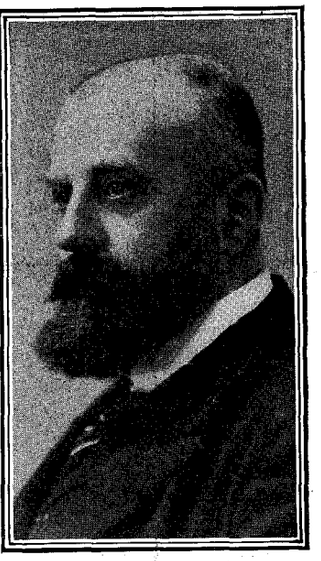
It is well known that the hopes of the Douma as a genuinely national parliament rest with the Constitutional Democrats, as against the Socialists and the Polish group of extremists. Of Mr. Roditcheff's party the singularly well-informed correspondent of the London *Times* declares:

"The Constitutional Democrats have already shown themselves



PROFESSOR MOUROMTSEFF,

President of the Douma, to whom the Czar refused a private audience for the reading of the Douma's reply to the speech from the throne.



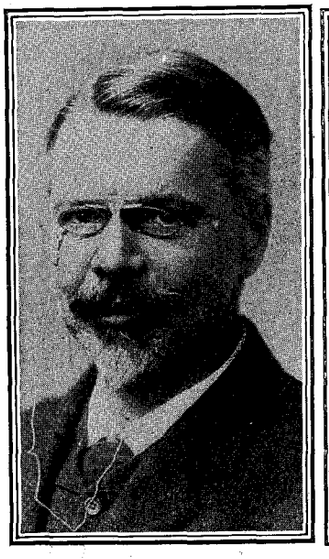
PRINCE DOLGOROUKOFF,

Vice-president of the Douma. A prominent member of the Cadets' Club, whose club-house adjoins the Tauris palace.

complete masters of the situation, and there is no one in Russia who can seriously hope to oust them from their position. But if by some act of folly, such as a *coup d'état*, they were driven out, the result would be irremediable anarchy and a general upheaval."

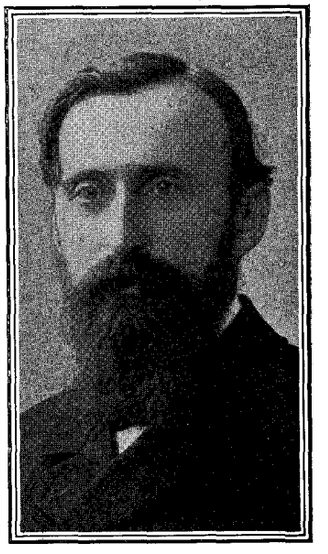
The agrarian question takes the next most important place in the thoughts of the Russian Parliament. At its second sitting, says *La Liberté* (Paris):

"The Douma, which the Czar had charged with the task of ma-



MR. RODITCHEFF,

Head of the Cadets, or Constitutional party, who made an eloquent plea for amnesty.



PRINCE SHAKHOFSKOY,

Chief Secretary of the Douma, whose first public duty was reading a memorial in favor of land distribution.

king a new Russia, voted by a nine-tenths majority for the expropriation of the landed property, as well of the Crown as of the religious communities and the landed proprietors. On the second sitting, later, in the course of an angry debate, the Douma voted by a much diminished majority for the indemnification of

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MEMBERS OF THE DOUMA ON THEIR WAY TO THE TAURIS PALACE.

proprietors, the character of the indemnity to be settled later, but the confiscation, mark you, was to be executed at once."

This difference of opinion gave occasion to an incident which shows the infantile condition of some Russian parliamentary minds. The *Liberté* thus relates it:

"An ingenious Constitutional Democrat, Mr. Milovkoff, advocated the agrarian question in two very eloquent manifestoes, one of which stood for absolute confiscation and free distribution of land and was printed on red paper. This he set in circulation during the election campaign throughout the country sections. It is but just to add that in the cities he circulated at the same time a manifesto on white paper, in which 'purchase' was substituted for 'free distribution.'"

The agrarian question gave occasion for the first appearance as public functionary of Prince Shakhofskoy, the chief secretary of the Douma. At the second meeting of the Douma he read a memorandum signed by thirty members propounding a basis for an agrarian law. The tenor of the memorandum is thus summarized by *The Times's* correspondent:

"The document . . . provides for the partial expropriation at a fair price of private property. The land thus obtained, together with the lands belonging to the State, the Crown, the monasteries, and the churches, is to be converted into a State reserve, from which the peasants will be able to obtain allotments on long leases under the supervision of local committees. It is thus evident that nationalization of the land, properly speaking, which would involve the confiscation of all property, is not intended. Such a scheme would, indeed, encounter stout opposition from peasant owners! A large number of categories of private landed property are expressly excepted from expropriation; indeed, the principle would be applied mainly to large holdings not cultivated by the owner himself."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ENGLAND NOT RIPE FOR WOMAN-SUFFRAGE.

ALTHO the Czar has agreed to grant the voting power to Russian women, the women of England can not yet obtain the franchise. England is not ready for this step in advance, says Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and the press largely agreed with him. A deputation of female-suffrage delegates recently listened with some disappointment, which they expressed by hisses, to Sir Henry's address to them on this subject. Undisconcerted, however, by their reception of his remarks, "Mr. Facing-both-ways," as they call him, blandly closed his speech with an assurance that he sympathized with their cause from the very bottom of his heart. He had already in the course of his remarks assured them that "they had made out before the country a conclusive and irrefragable case." He roused loud cries of "No, no," as he added that he had "only one thing to preach to them, and that was the virtue of patience," and "in spite of his

OPENING OF THE DOUMA.

"Walk in, gentlemen."

—*Jugend* (Munich).

TOO LATE! THE SLUICE IS OPEN!

—*Amsterdammer.*

THE TRAPPER AND THE TRAPPED.

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own sentiments and convictions, he would give them nothing in the nature of a pledge as to the time and methods of achieving this object."

The attitude taken by the Prime Minister in face of the admissions made by him, says the London *Times*, amounted to "a refinement of cruelty."

Women in England have so far shown generally no desire for the franchise, thinks the London *Daily Chronicle*, adding that "when they really want the vote, they will get it," and the London *Daily News* discourages female demonstrations and agitations by "suffragettes" such as have recently taken place in Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square. "Efforts to assist in the general work of reform," says this Liberal organ, will best promote their ends; while the London *Standard* sneeringly begs "to express its admiration of the self-control with which for so many years Sir Henry has disguised the faith [in woman-suffrage] that has been inwardly consuming him." According to its own confession *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (Conservative) admires the courage with which the Minister faced such a deputation, acknowledged the justice of their cause, and then calmly refused to help them.

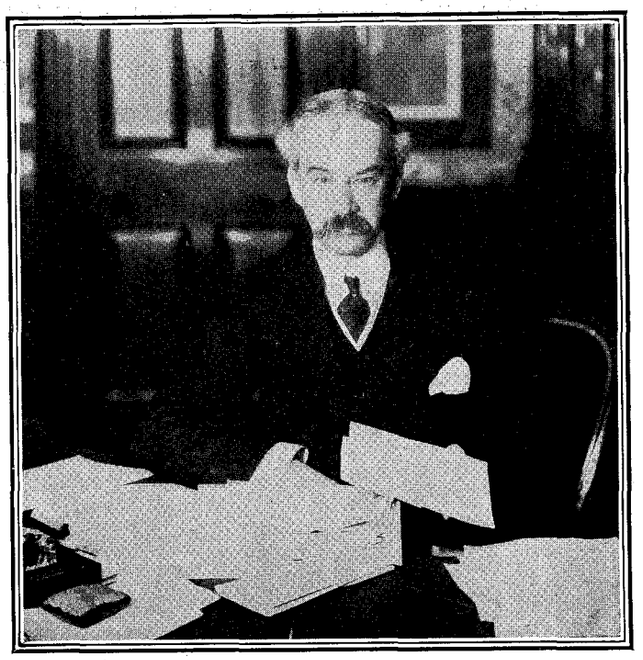
The London *Saturday Review*, in a fair and calm article in which it is admitted that sex is of no account as a political disqualification, says that superior women would not lose their womanly grace and power by entering the field of politics, but it proceeds to suggest a possible danger in such a contingency in the following words:

"There is no need to be afraid of desexualizing women by politics, as the phrase goes. What may or may not be a good argument against women voters is that the process would be the other way; and they would sexualize politics. If we were asked what we mean by that, we should refer for illustration to that section of women now clamoring for equal suffrage who are known as 'suffragettes.' They present striking points of comparison with the lady litigant who treats legal questions from the mental standpoint of a hysterical woman; and we imagine if they got voting power, politics would be for them no more what men understand by politics than law, as the lady litigant understands it, is what a lawyer or even a juryman means by it. When the lady litigant is in court there is too much sex; and it would be the same with politics so far as the inclusion of an untrained and unintelligent mass of women have any effect on them at all."

The London *Spectator* does not feel that there is any strong movement in England for woman-suffrage, yet thinks that the Prime Minister acted in the presence of the deputation as a trifler who delights to give reasons why he ought do what he never intends doing.

## THE INSURANCE INSURRECTION IN ENGLAND.

THE attempt of Mr. D. C. Haldeman, for nineteen years general manager in the United Kingdom for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to carry his policy-holders from that company to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, is not looked upon with much favor by the London *Economist*. Mr. Haldeman has resigned his place in the Mutual,



MR. D. C. HALDEMAN,
Who is trying to kidnap the Mutual policy-holders who were formerly in his keeping.

accepted a high position in the North British Company, and issues an offer to his old clients in which he invites each Mutual policy-holder "to surrender his policy in the Mutual to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and, in exchange, upon payment of the same premium as provided in his Mutual policy, to receive without medical examination, and free of all expense, a policy on the same lines as his Mutual policy, but with the usual liberal privileges and conditions relating to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's policy—provided a sufficient number of policy-holders assent at once to this arrangement, so as to avoid selection against the office."

*The Economist*, which is the most important financial journal in

A woman-suffragist advocate holding forth from the base of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square.

Mrs. Elmy, who is 74, the oldest of the "suffragettes."

Mr. Keir Hardy addressing the "suffragettes" in Trafalgar Square.

SCENES IN THE WOMAN-SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND.

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England, declines to enter upon "any personal question," but warns those concerned against regarding Mr. Haldeman as a disinterested benefactor. This paper speaks thus in this connection:

"In the curious and rather hysterical methods to which some modern journalism lends itself when a new sensation offers, it seems probable that some notion may spring up that Mr. Haldeman is a kind of legendary hero, sacrificing himself for the good of his former policy-holders, and leading them into the promised land. It is hardly necessary to point out, what he would doubtless be the first to admit, that he is a business man, and not a philanthropist. There is no need for any policy-holder to forego or bemuse his own judgment because of sentimental ideas about Mr. Haldeman. What each one has to do is to survey the situation coolly and impartially, in his own interest, and to be in no undue haste to act till he is sure, on the merits of the case, that he is well advised to do so."

The writer states certain points in the question which transferring policy-holders ought to investigate. Will the transferred policy be of the same value under the North British as it was ostensibly under the Mutual? He thinks not, and gives the following reasons:

"A life-assurance company taking over the policy of another one at the existing premium can only do so without loss if it acquires at the same time the reserve which its valuation basis requires it to hold against the policy. That, and the future premiums, are actuarially equivalent to the liabilities incurred. Will the surrender values of the Mutual policies furnish those reserves? The question can not easily be answered offhand, but, *prima facie*, such a result is hardly probable, because the full reserve value is very rarely paid, on surrender, by any company. Moreover, the specimen cash values given in the 'Mutual' prospectus are, in cases we have tested, distinctly less than the reserves which, on the 'North British' valuation basis, the policies, at the durations specified, require."

That the lives are to be accepted by the North British without medical reexamination is of no advantage to the healthy, as he thus explains:

"As against such a line of reasoning we are well aware of one powerful argument which may be adduced, that the lives are to be accepted without medical reexamination. That this should attract the damaged lives we readily admit; but that very fact may well give pause to the healthy policy-holder before he decides in favor of the proposition. However safeguarded, it seems to us that 'selection against the office' must, more or less, exist when any such offer is made. Any man who feels fairly confident about the prospect of seeing the doctor again would surely do well to face that not very formidable ordeal, experimentally anyhow, before he accepts terms which dispense with it, if they seem to him otherwise to involve the possibility of loss.

He thinks the best course is to make no transfer at all, and concludes:

"There is, moreover, something to be said for another course, not yet considered—the making no transfer at all. One need not be a blind admirer of American methods, and may repudiate utterly the financial irregularities recently exposed, while yet seeing plainly enough that a company like the Mutual must have great reserves of strength, and that the reduction of expenditure and purification of method which will now be forced upon it by public opinion can not but, so far as they go, be beneficial. Such considerations, while not strong enough to attract new entrants, may at least deter policy-holders of long standing from severance without due deliberation on the exact financial results involved."

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**Teaching Soldiers How to Work.**—Soldiering has been the trade of so large a proportion of the male population of the British Isles that it is sometimes, charged that, like emigration, it is depopulating the country—a soldier being unfitted for other trades, which he can not take up after his discharge. This point, as we read in the London *Times*, has recently been claiming the attention of Parliament, and Mr. Haldane, Minister of War, has appointed a committee to consider the training of British soldiers in various trades. The following are the comments of *The Daily Mail* (London):

"The great defect of the present system is that it turns the ex-soldier upon the world at an age when he has lost his adaptiveness, and when he finds himself, without a trade, at a great disadvantage in the competition with younger men who have acquired proficiency in some industry. A partial but very imperfect palliative for this state of affairs has been provided by the efforts to earmark certain positions in Government employment for the ex-soldier. If these efforts have as yet not been carried very far, many employers, notably the great railway companies, have done their best to find berths for the soldier whose time has expired. It might be possible for the State to make a larger number of appointments to the ranks of the letter-carriers and postmen in its service from the army, since the soldier of to-day has a sufficiently good education for such work. But altogether to remove the difficulty as to employment, the surest method would be to train the soldier to proficiency in some trade. He would then, upon his discharge from the army, be as competent to earn his living as any other skilled worker."

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## POINTS OF VIEW.

THE secret of Russia's ability to maintain her national finances for so long a time from collapse, according to the *Labor Leader* (London), has been in the profitable nature of her revenue-making departments, which include railways, telegraphs, telephones, postal service, spirit monopoly, and forests. But this source of her strength in normal times renders her all the more sensitive to any such disorganization of commerce as we have already seen. For 1904 her expenditure was returned at $1,025,000,000, of which only $325,000,000 was raised by direct taxes. The balance of $700,000,000 is supposed to have come mainly from state undertakings, but Russian balance-sheets are not too clear.

COST OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.—The money spent by the Russian treasury in the two years of the Russo-Japanese war is calculated by the *Militar-Wochenblatt* (Berlin), the organ of the general staff of the Germany army, as 1,677,000,000 rubles ($855,270,000). This does not include the expenses which follow the war, viz., the support and return of Russian troops and of Japanese prisoners, which cost 405,375,775 rubles ($206,741,644). To these two sums is to be added the loss in ships, besides transports and other auxiliaries, which includes fourteen ships of the line, three armored coast defenders, two armored gunboats, four armored cruisers, six protected cruisers, seven unprotected cruisers, and 34 minor vessels, including topedo-boats, which were valued as 260,000,000 rubles ($132,600,000), making a grand total of $1,194,611,644. According to the same authority, the actual expenses of the war to the Japanese may be set at $3,155,114,085, but this does not include the loss of war-ships, of which no public estimate has been published.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR.

KAISER—"Germany, with so many curiosities, does not, alas! possess a volcano like our faithless friend, Italy!"

BUELOW—"Don't say that, your Majesty; both as volcano and lava you are equal to Vesuvius and Pelée and all the rest!"

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

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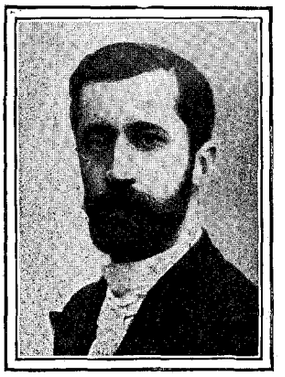
# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

## SCOTLAND'S QUEEN OF SORROWS.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS: HER ENVIRONMENT AND TRAGEDY. By T. F. Henderson. Illustrated. Two volumes. Cloth, 690 pages. Price, $6.00 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE demand for books about Mary Stuart seems insatiable; seems, indeed, to grow with the output. Within little more than a year no fewer than four new biographies of the unhappy Queen have appeared, of which the most readable is perhaps that by Mrs. Florence A. MacCunn. The most important, however, is the imposing two-volume work by Mr. Henderson, who has long been a student of the Marian mysteries, and now presents what may fairly be considered his final conclusions respecting the personality and doings of the daughter of James V. of Scotland and Mary of Lorraine, and the history-making events in which she played a part. His survey is thorough, extensive, and precise, missing scarcely a detail of the stormy and adventurous career that came to so pitiful an end in the hall of Fotheringay Castle. Indeed, so exhaustive is the examination that those whose concern is with externals merely will be well advised to procure some briefer if less scholarly work. But to the true student of history, anxious to apprehend the operation of hidden causes, the interplay of secret forces shaping events, it would be difficult to recommend a more informing treatise on Queen Mary and her times.



DMITRI MEREJOWSKI.

This, too, altho it is impossible to justify the point of view from which Mr. Henderson regards his subject. We may feel with him that posterity's unique and abiding interest in Mary's story is largely, if not wholly, due to the supremacy of the purely tragic element in her life. But we must dissent from his extenuation of her faults and her crimes on the plea that she was but a product of circumstances, a victim of "the ascendant influence in her life of what may be termed fate." It is doubtless true that her death may be directly attributed to the bitterness of the quarrel between Protestantism and Catholicism; and that thus far, at least, she may be lamented as a martyr to religious strife. And Mr. Henderson is likewise correct in affirming that the praise and the blame of the twentieth century are not exactly applicable to the sixteenth. At the same time there are certain universal and unchanging standards of conduct, and unless we be prepared to deny the doctrine of individual responsibility, there is no escaping the application of these standards whether in the first, the sixteenth, the twentieth, or the twenty-fifth century. Judged by them, Mary, for all her graces, must be found wanting, and not the most enthusiastic apologist can succeed in rehabilitating her.

In justice to Mr. Henderson, it must be said that while his fatalistic attitude necessarily tends to an unduly charitable view, he does not write of Mary as an advocate pleading in behalf of a client. His eyes are uncommonly open to her defects as to her qualities, and in his criticism of the events in which she participated he is conscientiously and obviously judicial. Glance at this pen portrait, inspired by Mary's impulsive and fatal entrustment of her fortunes to Elizabeth's keeping:

"It is obvious to ask, Why did Mary rush so heedlessly to place herself utterly in Elizabeth's power? The question is in truth more easily asked than answered, tho it may be answered after a fashion by asking: Why did Mary marry Darnley? Why did she rouse the universal jealousy of the nobles by the honors she heaped on Riccio? Why did she enterprise with Riccio's guidance a Catholic conquest of Britain? Why did she not only further the Darnley murder plot, but allow herself to get hopelessly entangled in it? Why did she stake her all, sparing neither 'honor, conscience, hazard, nor greatness,' on her passion for Bothwell? And why permitted she him to carry her to his castle of Dunbar, and to lead her afterward to a Protestant marriage altar? Why, indeed, except that she was a Stuart of the Stuarts—perhaps, even, so far as concerned vigor and energy, mental and physical, the most remarkable of that peculiar royal race. Submissive tho she had often been to what was hard and unpleasant, disciplined tho she was from infancy to subordinating reality to convention, there was yet no holding of her once she had made up her mind to have her own way. She had the fatal Stuart endowment of a colossal royal egotism—an egotism the constituent part of which, unlike any part of Elizabeth's, was sincere affection and much generosity toward her friends and dependents, but which was capable of such a concentration on an ambitious or passionate purpose that to her the obstacles in the way of its accomplishment hardly seemed to have an existence."

In his handling of the concrete facts of Mary's career, and in his treatment of the vexed political problems in which she became involved through the conflicting interests of Scotland, England, France, and Spain, little fault is to be found with Mr. Henderson. His verdicts on Mary's love-affairs, on her political intrigues, and on her conspiracies to regain her liberty are cautious and sane and are ably supported by documentary evidence. In especial does he throw a flood of light on the Casket Letters mystery, placing, it would seem, beyond doubt the fact of Mary's complicity in the murder of Darnley. Always, as *The Academy* observes, "he handles his subject with decision, facility, and independence." Consequently it is not surprising to find the reviewers eulogistic in their comments on his work. The Chicago *Record-Herald* pronounces it "admirable and painstaking," the Brooklyn *Eagle* calls it "thorough and exhaustive," and the New York *Globe* believes it gives "a very vivid picture of Elizabeth's rival." The one unfavorable notice that has come to our attention is from the New York *Tribune*, which deems it "a not particularly illuminating contribution to the subject." *The Tribune* critic, however, admits that it is a "sincere" biography.

## A NIGHTMARE STUDY OF PETER THE GREAT.

PETER AND ALEXIS. By Dmitri Merejowski. Cloth, 556 pages. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS is the concluding volume of the triology by Dmitri Merejowski. The first, "The Death of the Gods," dealt with the revolt of Julian against Christianity. The second was "The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci," which painted in the Renaissance the recrudescence of pagan influences. The last treats of the Czar who forged Russia into imperial state. Like his fellow countryman, Verestchagin, Merejowski takes large canvases for his vivid but unwholesomely sombre delineations, yet the more than half a thousand pages which he gives to Pêter and his hapless son really form only a sketch of that Muscovite Titan.

It is a gloomy picture which sends shudders through the reader. The way Peter deals with his son Alexis is an awesome thing. Devils must have felt themselves outclassed. For whatever reticence or reserve history has shown toward Peter in regard to his son and heir, Merejowski has no hesitation in making him slay the strange youth in the most treacherous, hypocritical, and inhuman manner.

There is strength in this portentous novel, and, doubtless, historical foundation for much that is set forth by this brilliant Russian. But the pleasure to be derived from it is not one of pure delight. If Peter was not Antichrist, Merejowski shows him forth as one who could have claimed that unique distinction with much show of reason. As a character study, however, this oddly demoniacal Czar actually eats into the reader's soul. He is painted as with a searing red-hot iron. One is made frightfully acquainted with him as by the demoniacal valet of his soul. But it is an incongruous monster, this shipbuilding, riotous vulgarian, with the ambition of a Napoleon, a hardy lust for orgy, and an odd groping for beauty.

Beyond this impressionistic sense of the Czar Peter as a tremendous force that was a law unto itself, there is no big result from these hundreds of pages. The *motif* is not clearly, uninterruptedly, or determinately worked out. It is as if Merejowski's heart or his brain had failed him. Either he did not conceive his aim lucidly enough, or the difficulty of compassing it was too great for his powers. He piles Pelion upon Ossa, and almost duplicates paroxysmal passages, yet his force is only scattered over the elements of the delineation to its frustration as a rounded and clearly compassed development. The work reads like one of those disjointed, scandalous, and minutely personal "private histories" of sovereigns. As a work of art, therefore, measured by its own intrinsic exigencies, it is defective, tho as a poignant, brutally strong portrayal of character, and relentless group of big tho elusive forces, it is the performance of a literary Achilles whose weakness was not in his heel, but in his head.

"The chief value of the volume," says the New York *Tribune*, "lies in its presentation of the characteristics of the Russian common people and of their reigning house." The Baltimore *American* calls it "simple and earnest." The Albany *Times-Union* finds it of "intense interest," but points out that "it should be carefully kept from young readers." The New York *Times Saturday Review* feels that "it is decidedly a book for men and women of deep and serious thought."

## BEFORE HAWAII KNEW THE WEST.

HAWAIIAN YESTERDAYS. Chapters from a Boy's Life in the Islands in the Early Days. By Henry M. Lyman, M. D. Illustrated. Cloth, 281 pages. Price, $2.00 net. A. C. McClurg & Co.

"HAWAIIAN YESTERDAYS" is a book of peculiar interest to Americans, dealing as it does with a neglected period in the history of what is now a territory of the United States. Apart from this it has intrinsic merits which hold the attention and stamp it a delightful addition to the literature of biography and reminiscence. Its author, the late Dr. Henry M. Lyman, was born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1835, the son of New-England parents who three years earlier had joined the devoted band of American missionaries whose life-work was the intellectual as well as spiritual uplifting of the natives. From his childhood to his eighteenth year Dr. Lyman's home was in Hawaii, his earliest youth being spent at Hilo, his school-days at Honolulu, and his first years of independent activity as a surveyor in the service of the native government. When, in the evening of his days, he undertook the task of recalling the happenings of the

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distant past, he was aided by the possession of note-books faithfully kept by his missionary mother; and, being himself blessed with a retentive memory for the scenes impressed upon a plastic mind in the long ago, the result to the reader is a volume of anecdote, recollection, and description fixing in indelible colors the Hawaii of the thirties and forties.

It does not boast any marked literary distinction; in fact, the captious might easily place finger on passages in need of revision. But for all of this, it is a work that charms and attracts. We see the missionary as he toiled in the period before the islands had really come into touch with the Western world; we sympathize with his misfortunes, his handicaps, his griefs; we enjoy, with him and his children, his days of relaxation, spent in beach picnics, forest excursions, or daring climbs to volcanic craters. And, with him, we journey to Honolulu, which then

"presented no attraction for passengers from the sea. A slaughter-house and meat-market projected over the muddy water of the harbor, while on the opposite side of the way a long row of filthy shanties defiled the air with odors of decaying vegetables and dead fish. No one yet dreamed of the fine stone buildings that were to rise around the port; the majority of the dwellings were grass huts reared by the aborigines, or structures of adobe put up by natives and foreigners who brought their model from the Mexican coast. . . . The only place where prosperity seemed to abide was a stone building, a little apart from the street, approached through an arched gateway over which glittered a crown like that over the stem of the royal yacht. This was the new Post-Office, Custom-House, Treasury, and Government Offices, all in one. . . . But the unlighted streets of the city were destitute of pavement and sidewalks; the shops were low, dark, and repulsive. An attractive retail shop, a hotel, or any place of refreshment better than a grog-shop for drunken sailors did not exist. Such was Honolulu in the year 1846; one of the least inviting spots on the face of the earth."

Small wonder that Dr. Lyman writes with more enthusiasm of the lonely mission life at Hilo, where, if the monotony were broken only by occasional visits from naval officers, explorers, botanists, naturalists, and other scientists, nature at least presented an alluring aspect and made for a vigorous, healthy outdoor life. Perhaps the most striking passages in the book are those descriptive of the beauties of the writer's early environment. But from cover to cover it is calculated to please and entertain; is, as the Boston *Transcript* remarks, an "interesting narrative of life in an interesting part of the world." Such is the opinion of the critics generally. A Honolulu paper, *The Hawaiian Star*, it is interesting to find, calls "Hawaiian Yesterdays" "a delicious addition to the pleasanter, less serious literature about Hawaii." This is, says the Chicago *Post*, "a book you will like to read," while *The Dial* records its belief that "not a few of his pages, in their graphic account of ingenious adaptation of means to ends, are agreeably reminiscent—unintentionally reminiscent, no doubt—of that classic of our childhood, 'The Swiss Family Robinson.'"

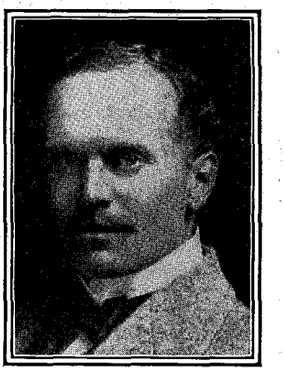
## A TWENTIETH-CENTURY "TOM BROWN."

THE HILL: A ROMANCE OF FRIENDSHIP. By Horace A. Vachell. Cloth, 325 pages. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THERE are few novels so difficult to write as those having to do with school life. Pitfalls innumerable beset the adventurer in this field of fiction. It is not enough for him to have participated in the scenes he would commemorate in pen and ink. He must be gifted with the secret of perpetual youth, be possessed of the nature that enables him not simply to recall but to cherish, in the years of maturity, the hopes, the fears, the dreams, the ideals of the school-boy he once was, and sympathize with those of the boys who by his side prepared for the arena of manhood. Contact with the world must have enlarged his powers without bringing disillusionment. Otherwise, his school-boys will not be real school-boys, but merely the images of his older vision—prigs, it may be, precocious, worldly, lay figures, always the unattractive, unconvincing product of an unconscious mingling of the present and the past. And it is precisely because the past is quickly outgrown and forgotten in the change and stress of later life, that we have such a paucity of really first-class school novels. When one arrives, however, it is forthwith recognized and welcomed as we would welcome an old friend whose very presence recalls glad memories of other days. For tho we may outgrow the school-boy period there is none of us but, if only in some remote corner of his heart, nourishes a fondness for those years of his earliest youth.

Herein lies the power of "Tom Brown at Rugby" and of every other story of school life that has gained a wide and enduring audience. It is not only that they are books about boys and books for boys; it is because they mirror, for the boys who have become men, the thoughts and emotions and desires of their boyhood. Among such books—rare books, in the truest sense of the word—a high place, a foremost place must be given Mr. Vachell's "The Hill." Since it was first published, it has gone into eight editions in England; and, altho distinctively a story of English school life, it is safe to say that it will be read with eager interest by a host of American boys and American men. It has the qualities of idealism and universalism that lift it far above its local setting and invest it with a charm and meaning for the boy and the man the world over. It is no exaggeration to declare that not since "Tom Brown" have we had a school story of such vitality and significance.

The school is Harrow, Harrow-on-the-Hill, whither Mr. Vachell brings John Verney, a shy but courageous youngster, already steeped in Hill traditions, and from the day of his arrival conceiving a violent admiration and stanch friendship for Henry Desmond, handsome, lovable, brilliant, but with obvious defects. Between the friends, however, steps another Harrovian, Scaife, familiarly known as "the Demon," marvelously popular and marvelously capable in both school-room and field, but cold, selfish, and soulless. Thus it happens that from the first a duel develops between Verney and Scaife for the friendship of Desmond. This is practically all there is in the way of a plot, it being Mr. Vachell's main endeavor to portray the evolution of all three boys under the influence of their varying likes and dislikes, purposes, and points of view, and the reaction between themselves and their environment—the Manor House with its brutal head-master, Rutford, and his idealistic successor, Warde, who ultimately makes it the "cock house" of Harrow once more. Incidentally, of course, the reader is made acquainted with the daily life of a great English school and with some of its extraordinary episodes—including the annual cricket match with Eton, Mr. Vachell's description of which is a sporting classic—and is introduced to a number of exceedingly lifelike boys. But the interest and value are chiefly in the delineation of the three lads who dominate the story, and in the deft manipulation whereby sentiment, pathos, and virility are commingled to leave an ineffaceable picture of the part played by the schools of England in developing the men of England.



HORACE A. VACHELL.

The critics bear unanimous tribute to the splendid qualities of "The Hill." "Considered merely as a piece of literary workmanship," says the New York *Evening Post*, "it is worthy high praise." The Washington *Star* describes it a "triumph" in construction, the Philadelphia *Press* calls it "an idyl of friendship" and "an uncommonly human story." "Thoroughly delightful," is the verdict of the Chicago *News*, while the Chicago *Record-Herald* believes that "humanity-lovers everywhere will enjoy this bright and convincing study of the struggle of two boys for the soul of another."

## SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

ANNA KATHARINE GREEN'S hand has assuredly lost its cunning if "The Woman in the Alcove" (Bobbs, $1.50) is to be accepted as the criterion of her present workmanship. It is a detective story, and that is about all that need be said of it. Certainly it is not in the class of "The Leavenworth Case" or those other earlier yarns that established Mrs. Green's reputation as a weaver of tales of crime and mystery. Its concern is with a murder complicated by the theft of a fabulously valuable jewel, and long before the tale comes to a close the reader is permitted to anticipate the dénouement, the while the detectives, masculine and feminine, grope with wilfully closed eyes.

ANOTHER volume on Greece has been added to the excellent "Story of the Nations" series (Putnam, $1.35 net), which already includes a capital outline history of the land of Homer and Plato by Prof. James A. Harrison. The new study is by Dr. E. S. Shuckburgh, lecturer in ancient history in University College, London, and is written from a somewhat different point of view from that with which Professor Harrison approached the subject. Dr. Shuckburgh lays stress upon the political, intellectual, and artistic achievements of the Greeks rather than upon their military feats; and his study, again, is preliminary to another volume designed to sketch the fortunes of Greece after its period of greatness. Students will find the little treatise a useful introduction to those larger works in which the periods, personages, movements, and events are examined in detail.

AN INTERESTING BUT FORGOTTEN CHAPTER in American history is recalled by the publication of William Bailie's thumb-nail biography of "Josiah Warren: The First American Anarchist" (Small, Maynard). In the days when Robert Owen was preaching cooperation and establishing communistic settlements in this country, Warren was zealously endeavoring to propagate his "philosophical anarchistic" theory of the sovereignty of the individual, and to bring about a millennium in which each man should be a law unto himself and at the same time so regulate his conduct as not to encroach upon the rights of others. The story of the way in which Warren sought to put his teachings into practise makes entertaining and not unprofitable reading; and if his experiments were foredoomed to failure, his life certainly can not be called wasted. Mr. Bailie's point of view is one of open sympathy with the doctrines of this individualistic philosopher, and to the story of his hero's life he adds an enthusiastic exposition of the "anarchist spirit" as he apprehends it.

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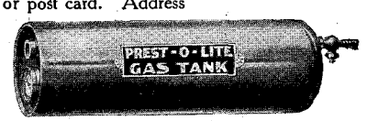


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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Voice of the Street."—Ernest Poole. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.50.)

"Elementary Pedagogy."—Levi Seeley. (Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, $1.25.)

"The Problem of the Pentateuch."—Randolph H. McKim. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.00.)

"Jewish Biblical Commentators."—William Rosenau. (The Lord Baltimore Press.)

"Beside the New-Made Grave."—F. H. Turner. (James H. West Co., $1.00.)

"A Soldier's Trial."—Gen. Charles King. (The Hobart Co.)

"Ancient Masters and Jesus."—William B. Hartzog. (German Baptist Publication Society, Cleveland.)

"The Parson's Outlook."—W. G. Edwards Rees. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Morgan's Cavalry."—Gen. Basil W. Duke. (The Neale Publishing Co., $2.00.)

"Richard Feverel."—George Meredith. (Pocket edition.) (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.00.)

"English Studies in Interpretation and Composition."—M. S. Woodley. (The Macmillan Co., 90 cents.)

"Citizenship and the Schools."—Jeremiah W. Jenks. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25.)

"The Election of Senators."—George H. Haynes. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Poems."—Meredith Nicholson. (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

"Luminous Bodies."—Charles Hallock. (The Metaphysical Publishing Co., $1.00.)

"A New Theory of the Universe."—Rev. J. Cosand. (Methodist Publishing House, Tokio, Japan, 25 cents.)

"Gettysburg."—Robert William Douthat. (The Neale Publishing Co.)

"American History Versified."—Felix Faber. (The Neale Publishing Co.)

"Heredity in Royalty."—Frederick Adams Woods. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Huntington, Jr."—Edward Clary Root. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., $1.50.)

"The Fortune Hunter."—David Graham Phillips. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Meda's Heritage."—Maia Pettus. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"The Garden, You, and I."—By the author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife." (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Breakers Ahead."—A. Maynard Barbour. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

"In the Shadow of the Pines."—John Hamilton Howard. (Eaton & Mains, $1.25.)

"Yellowstone Letters."—By Rube Shuffle, Valet. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"The Problem of the Pentateuch."—Rev. Randolph H. McKim. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.00 net.)

"The Battles of Labor."—Carroll D. Wright. (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1.00 net.)

"The Electrical Nature of Matter and Radioactivity."—Harry D. Jones. (D. Van Nostrand Co., $2.00.)

"Cornish Saints and Sinners."—J. Henry Harris. (John Lane Co.)

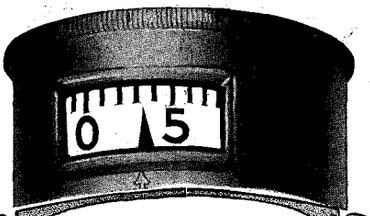
"The Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin," Vol. VII.—Albert Henry Smyth. (The Macmillan Co., $3.00 net.)

"In the Shadow of the Alamo."—Clara Driscoll. (George P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"Longinus on the Sublime."—Translated by A. O. Prickard. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)

"The Life and Experiences of Sir H. E. Roscoe."—By himself. (The Macmillan Co., $4.00.)

"Consumption and Civilization."—John Bessner Huber. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)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"Vanity Square:"—Edgar Saltus. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

"The Talbot J. Taylor Collection of the Decorative Arts."—(G. P. Putnam's Sons, $6.00 net.)

"The French Blood in America."—Lucian J. Fosdick. (Fleming H. Revell Co., $2.00 net.)

"Recollections of a Lifetime:"—John Goode. (The Neale Publishing Co., $2.00.)

"The Captain's Wife, and Other Poems."—Lawrence Greenwood. (Arthur H. Stockwell, London.)

In our issue of June 2d, "Sirocco," a novel by Kenneth Brown, was erroneously accredited to The Macmillan Company instead of to Mitchell Kennerley. The price is $1.50 instead of $1.75.

## CURRENT POETRY.

### The Closed Door.

BY A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.

Amid the crowd, I pace apart
The way that I was wont to go
Ere yet the years had taught my heart
The things youth can not know:
I, ghost-like, here my footprints see
On stones that have forgotten me.

Here, where I came each day at morn,
And whence at night I homeward went,
The best of all my hopes were born,
And here their gold was spent:
The street is filled with dreams of mine
As some old flask with mellowing wine.

I found the world in this gray street,
Nor yearned to roam with wearying feet
In search of all that life can give
And die still seeking how to live;
For all that life can give I found
Within the City's narrower round.

I have not won the goal I sought;
Poor I shall live, and poor shall die;
But I am rich in joys unbought:
In love that none can buy,
In larger sight, that sees no loss
In losing childish gauds and dross.

And passing the familiar door,
Could I go in, and thus once more

## DOCTOR EXPLAINS

### His Article in the Medical Magazine about Coffee.

One of the most famous medical publications in the United States is the "Alkaloidal Clinic," in a recent number of which an entertaining article on coffee by a progressive physician and surgeon was published. In explaining his position in the matter this physician recently said:

"In the article in question I really touched but lightly upon the merits of Postum Food Coffee. I have had several cases of heart trouble, indigestion, and nervousness where a permanent cure was effected by merely using Postum in place of coffee without any other treatment.

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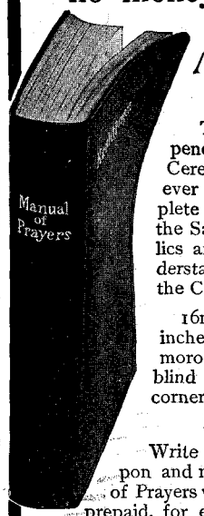


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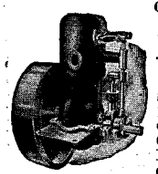

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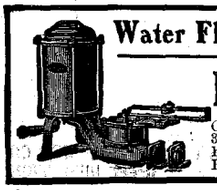

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Return into my past, and be
Still as when last it closed on me—
My losses so the years requite
I would not enter if I might.
—*From The Academy* (London).

### Nature Is the Mantle of God.

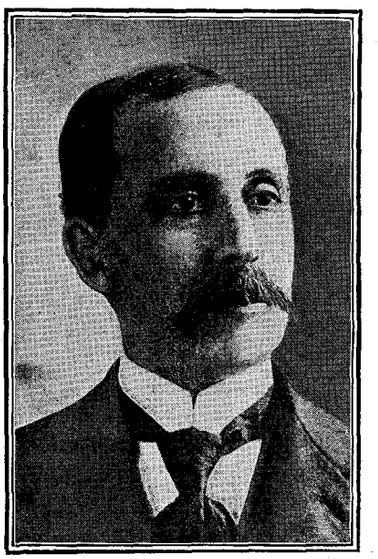
BY VIOLA MEYNELL.

O for the time when some impetuous breeze
Will catch Thy garment and, like autumn trees,
Toss it and rend it, till Thou standest free,—
And end Thy long, secluded revery!

Still now its beauty folds Thee, and—as she
Who kissed Thy garment's hem had health from Thee,—
I feel the sun, or hear some bird in bliss,
And thus in sweet tears wells my sudden kiss.
—*From The Outlook* (London).

## PERSONAL.

**The Congressional Tragedy.**—Representative Adams, a member of Congress from one of the Philadelphia districts, is reported by the press to have been a man of more than ordinary ability and worth. His thirteen years of Congressional service, with other



REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT ADAMS, JR.

years of activity in political life in his State, and as minister to Brazil, were marked by conscientious observance of his duty and by a few important acts. The Providence *Journal* says of him:

During the long-continued illness of Representative Hitt, of Illinois, he has been acting chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, and as far back as the Fifty-fifth Congress he held this honorable and responsible position. At that time he had personal charge on the floor of the House and in the conference committee of the resolutions which brought about the opening of hostilities between Spain and the United States; and it is a fact, as Mr. Adams has taken pride in stating in his official biography, that he drafted, introduced, and reported through the House of Representatives in one hour the declaration of war against Spain.

The dead representative's antecedents were of the best, his career in the diplomatic service was most creditable to him, and in Washington he had long been a prominent and somewhat popular figure in the clubs and drawing-rooms as well as in the House of Congress.

The news of Representative Adams's suicide was at first discredited among his friends, so coolly had



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Rule in their own sweet way over the heart of every lover of fine candy.

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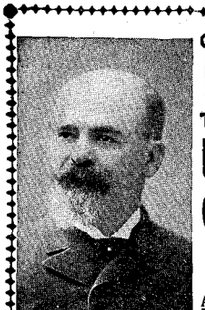

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Letters of inquiry solicited and promptly answered.

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he borne himself even to the last. The Philadelphia *Ledger* tells of the circumstances of his death:

Probably no one has gone to such a tragic fate with greater forethought and deliberation. The letter addressed to Speaker Cannon, in which Mr. Adams plainly announced his intention to commit suicide, is a remarkable document. The reason presented for the contemplated act was that the writer was in debt beyond his ability to pay, and it was intimated that rather than bear the burden he would abandon life. Faithful to his belief that the conventional memorial services in honor of deceased Congressmen should not be held, he desired that they should be omitted in his case. It goes to Mr. Adams's credit that he was of a sensitive disposition, and that the burden of debt rested heavily upon him, tho his method of relief be condemned. Some natures can withstand any ill stroke of fortune and face any vicissitude of life unflinchingly. Others yield to the blast and quit the scene by their own hand. The prudent man will not commit himself to a situation in which the fearful alternative of self-destruction or of continuing a painful existence is likely to present itself.

---

**Handing Down His Name to Posterity.**—A news item of the New York *Tribune* contains an announcement which may or may not be considered flattering to Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio. The *Tribune* says:

There are seven hundred Joseph Benson Forakers in the Southern States, according to the latest reports, and all of the genus "piccaninny."

This interesting situation arises from the fact that for a time the Southern negroes hailed the Senator from Ohio as a savior from the almost intolerable conditions which attended traveling for the negro in the region where the "Jim Crow" law reigns undisputed.

Senator Foraker, with a view to relieving the


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When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food to bring it around again.

"My little baby boy, fifteen months old, had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over these than he began to cut teeth and, being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink away and seemed like he would die.

"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts and, although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days gave him just the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape-Nuts itself and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well.

"That showed me something worth knowing and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts and she is a strong healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength, when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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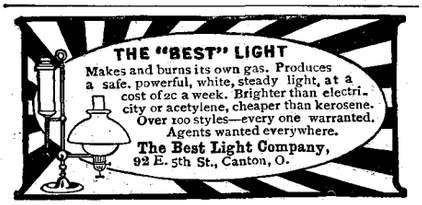
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hardships imposed on Southern negroes, who are often herded together on railroads under conditions little better than those under which cattle travel, added to the Rate bill the provision that all persons paying the same compensation should receive equally good accommodations. For a time Senator Foraker's mail was flooded with advices of the arrival of new piccaninnies destined to be known as "Joseph Benson Foraker Washington Jones," or something equally ornate and simple. The total number of these is said to be slightly over seven hundred. Since the Rate bill was passed, hwever, some Northern negroes have conceived the idea that the Foraker amendment is equivalent to the establishment of a national "Jim Crow" law, and they are vigorously opposing the final approval of the amendment. What the outcome will be is not known. Meanwhile Senator Foraker is rejoiced to reflect that most of those piccaninnies are Baptists, so that if their parents determine to rename them they will at least not have been indelibly christened.

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Three Good Deeds.**—"My good man," said the professor of sociology, "you seem to be happy; would you mind telling me the reason for your happiness?"

"Oi wud not, sor," said the Irishman. "I hov just done three good deeds, and anny man who has performed three good deeds has raisin to be happy."

"Indeed he has," said the professor; "and may I ask what three good deeds you have performed?"

"Well, as Oi was coming past the cathadral this morning, I saw a wumman wid a wee bit infant in her arms, cryin thot hard it would melt the heart av a sthone. I asked her phat could be the matther. She answered thot for the want av tharee dollars to pay the fees she could not get the child baptized, an' it was a sickly child at thot, an' liable to die soon. I felt thot bad for her I pulled out the only tin dollars I had, and tould her to go and get the child baptized and bring me the change. She went inside rejoicin', and soon returned wid her face all smiles, give me my change, and went away hapin' blessin's on my head. Now ain't thot enough?"

"That's good," said the professor; "now, what were the others?"

"Others?" said the Irishman; "that's all."

"I understood you to say you had performed three good deeds."

"And so I did, don't you see? I dried a widow's tears—thot's wan; I saved a soul from purgatory—thot's two; and lastly, I got sivin good dollars for a bad tin, and if thot wouldn't make you happy thin you are hard to plase."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

**A Hungry Wolf.**—A red-faced man was holding the attention of a little group with some wonderful recitals.

"The most exciting chase I ever had," he said, "happened a few years ago in Russia. One night, when sleighing about ten miles from my destination, I discovered, to my intense horror, that I was being followed by a pack of wolves. I fired blindly into the pack, killing one of the brutes, and to my delight saw the others stop to devour it. After doing this, however, they still came on. I kept on repeating the dose, with the same result, and each occasion gave me an opportunity to whip up my horses. Finally there was only one wolf left, yet on it came, with its fierce eyes glaring in anticipation of a good, hot supper."

Here the man who had been sitting in the corner burst forth into a fit of laughter.

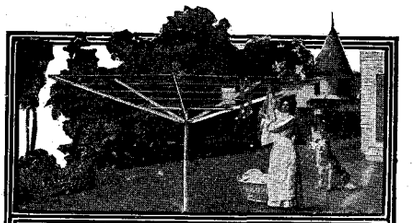
"Why, man," said he, "by your way of reckoning, that last wolf must have had the rest of the pack inside him!"

"Ah!" said the red-faced man without a tremor, "now I remember it did wobble a bit."—*Rochester Post-Express.*

**Two Good Reasons.**—SENIOR PARTNER—"We had best have the bookkeeper's books examined. I saw him at the race-track yesterday!"

JUNIOR PARTNER—"Indeed!"

"Yes, and he was betting on the same horse I was!"—*Life.*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## CURRENT EVENTS.

### Foreign.

June 2.—The Douma has trouble over the question of satisfying the demands of the peasants for land, strong opposition being shown to the scheme of national ownership.

General Gomez, acting President of Venezuela, is offended at the attitude of President Castro, who continues to refuse to return and relieve him of the office.

June 3.—The body of Morales, a Spanish Anarchist who committed suicide at Torrenjon de Ardos, is identified as that of the man who hurled the bomb at the King and Queen on their wedding day.

American mine-owners near Port Arthur complain that the Japanese decline to restore private property occupied during the war.

June 4.—The London papers warn the British public to avoid American meat products until after sweeping reforms are established at Chicago.

June 5.—The Kaiser leaves Berlin for Vienna on a brief visit to Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Russian ministers are hissed by the members of the Douma, who call upon them to resign.

June 6.—Great Britain decides to recognize Servia diplomatically and appoints a minister to Belgrade.

June 7.—Westinghouse interests purchase a large electric plant in Moscow.

During Emperor William's visit to Vienna, assurances of the continuance of the Triple Alliance are exchanged between the two Kaisers and the King of Italy.

The Spanish ministry under Premier Moret resigns.

### Domestic.

June 1.—The committee of the New York State Bar Association which investigated the relations of David B. Hill with the Equitable Life Assurance Society reports nothing improper in his connection with the company.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections votes, 7 to 5, that Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, is not entitled to his seat.

June 2.—A band of Americans, led by a former captain of Rough Riders, crosses the Arizona border into Mexico, and restores order at Cananea, where fifteen persons were killed in riots caused by striking miners.

Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, in two speeches on the tariff in Iowa, declares President Roosevelt a "stand-patter."

June 3.—President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on his arrival from Europe, issues a statement relative to the charges against that company, brought by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

June 4.—Arthur Pue Gorman, senior Senator from Maryland, dies at his home in Washington. The Senate and House adjourn after passing resolutions of sympathy.

President Roosevelt sends to Congress the Neill-Reynolds report on stock-yard conditions in Chicago, and accompanies it with a special message urging immediate action.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas, appoints F. D. Coburn, formerly Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, to the seat in Congress made vacant by Senator Burton's resignation.

June 5.—The Missouri State Democratic Convention, in session at Jefferson City, strongly indorses William Jennings Bryan for the Presidential nomination.

The Senate kills a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, so as to enable Congress to enact uniform marriage and divorce laws.

June 6.—A representative of the Chicago packers, before the House Committee on Agriculture, in Washington, denies specifically many of the charges made in the Neill-Reynolds report, and criticizes the Beveridge amendment to the Agricultural bill.

Doctor Crapsey, of Rochester, N. Y., appeals from the decision of the ecclesiastical court which found him guilty of heresy.

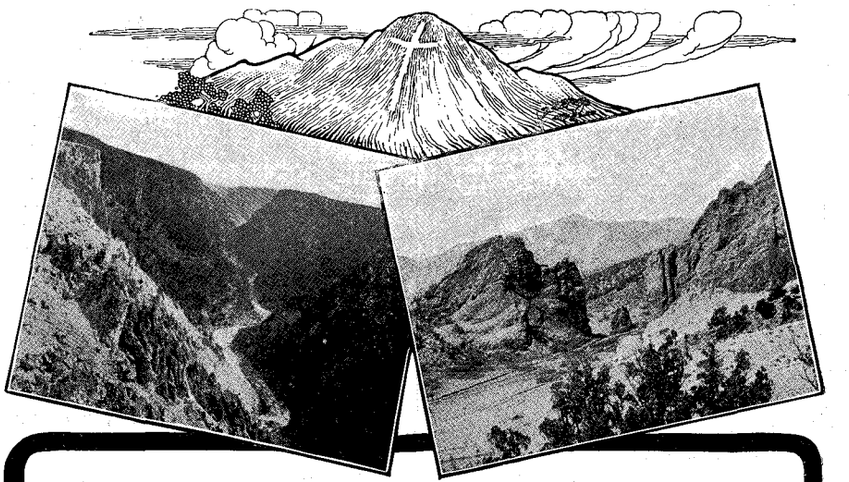
The Pennsylvania Republican Convention meets at Harrisburg and nominates a State ticket headed by ex-Mayor Stewart, of Philadelphia.

June 7.—The conference report on the Railroad Rate bill is rejected by the Senate, thus sending the bill back to conference.

Ex-Justice George C. Barrett, of the New York State Supreme Court, dies at Saratoga Springs.

The charges of the Neill-Reynolds report are defended before the House Committee on Agriculture by Commissioner Neill, who directly contradicts certain assertions of the representatives of the packers.

Indiana Democrats indorse William J. Bryan for the Democratic nomination for President in 1908.

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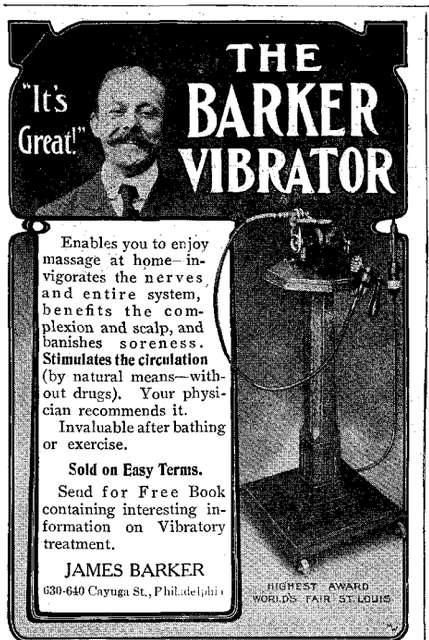


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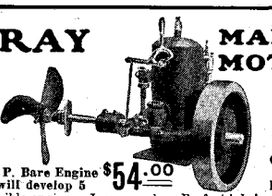

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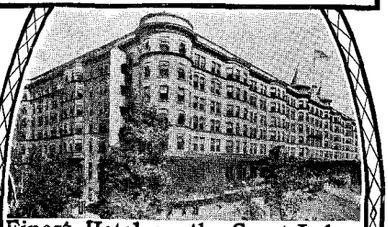

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## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"E. W.," New York City.—"Please explain the following sentence: 'If Isaac was the son of Abraham's daughter then he was the daughter of Abraham's son.' How can a man be a son and daughter at one and the same time? Is this good English?"

The sentence is correctly rendered if the words "daughter of Abraham's" be hyphenated. This would restore the original relationship to Abraham and make the sentence clear. Thus "Isaac was the daughter-of-Abraham's *son*," that is, Abraham's daughter's *son*, or, the *son* of Abraham's daughter. The phrase is merely a catch phrase.

"J. F. C.," Albuquerque, N. M.—"What is the correct wording to be used in ending a letter? One says 'we would be pleased to hear from you,' another 'we should be pleased,' a third 'we shall be pleased,' and a fourth 'we will be pleased.'"

This query involves the question of the auxiliaries *shall* and *will*, the correct use of which most people seem unable to comprehend. It is easy enough, however, to remember that when the speaker says *I will*, he does so with an emphasis expressive of his determination to do something; while if he merely says *I shall* do something, he makes a simple assertion as to his intentions in the future. When a man takes unto himself a wife he does so with the words *I will*. The confusion between shall and will arises from the fact that in the second and third persons the meanings of *will* and *shall* are the reverse of those in the first, *shall* becoming emphatic and *will* merely a sign of the future tense: thus if the speaker says "you *shall* do it," he implies that the person addressed will be under compulsion to do a certain thing; while "he *will* do it" merely states future action. *Should* and *would*, expressive of conditional action, follow the rules applying to *shall* and *will*. Hence the correct form of the closing of a letter is either "We *shall*, or *should*, be pleased," since we do not wish to imply that there will be any compulsion about our pleasure, which would be the sense of "We *will*, or *would*, be pleased." There being such complexity in forms of expression in constant use, it is inevitable that a uniform auxiliary in all three persons should be adopted in colloquial usage. Unfortunately the distinction in meaning of *shall* and *will* is being effaced in the process. This is not felt much in speech, shades of meaning being expressible by variations in intonation; but numbers of popular writers reveal the loss to the language which this identification of *shall* and *will*, or, rather, the practical suppression of *shall*, involves. If, however, a non-existing authority were to make *will* the simple tense auxiliary, and *shall* the sign of emphasis, compulsion, or determination throughout, or *vice versa*, the language would be the gainer in consistency, considerations of derivation aside, and our colloquial speech would not be bewildered into the abandonment of a highly useful form of expression.

"T. F. B.," Atlanta, Ga.—"Will you kindly inform me what (sic) means?"

"*Sic*" is Latin and means *thus*. It is inserted in brackets in the course of a quotation to indicate that the quotation is exact. Thus, if there is an error in grammar, or some absurd, surprising, or puzzling statement in the original, (*sic*) is inserted to indicate that the writer and not the transcriber is responsible for it.



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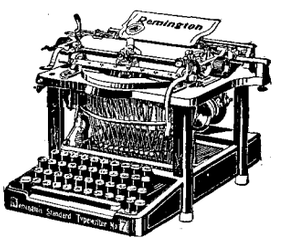


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